Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISKEDA.D.1786

VOLUME LXXXII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1868 NUMBER 303.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—A large and influential meeting has been held for the purpose of taking the first public step toward the formation of a Conservative club in the city of London. The proceedings were remarkably enthusiastic and unique.

—The French government declines to nominate two officers to accompany the English Abyssinian expedition, as the cost would be 25,000 francs each officer. There is an outcry against this penurious proceeding, we can say with the Irish expenditure.

—The official "Blue Book" gives the following statement of the war force of France: "The active army of France on October 1st, 1867, consisted of 356,000 men, in the interior and 66,000 in Algeria, making a total of 424,000. Of these about 40,000 were on leave. A the same date the figure for the reserve were 2,400. The general total of to active army is, therefore, 450,408."

—The Manchester *Examiner* states that on the day of the Fenian executions it printed 102,000 copies, which it believes to be the greatest number of newspaper ever printed and issued in one day from any office in the world. The quantity of paper consumed was 3,000 reams, or fourteen and a half tons. To print a number of pages printed was upward of one million and a half. The public were supplied at the rate of 45,000 per hour, or nearly 800 per minute.

—Masked ball at the opera are once again advertised. These balls are certainly one of the scandals of Parisian life, and it is really shameful that they should be tolerated, especially in the first three of the capital. They are a huge gathering of the lowest women and the best dressed young men who take part in the dead hour of night, and many of the "assistants" of both sexes at the ball make a point of becoming thoroughly drunk, in order to give vivacity to the conversation.

—The French infantry are being trained to use the bayonet in that way. They form a hollow square; each man sets up his knapsack before and secures it with his tent peg; places the two sticks used for the *tente abri* on each side of the knapsack, and spreads his blanket over them, thus making a shelter, in which he crouches and lies. At six hundred yards the men are thoroughly concealed, and this protection though not very effectual, might mask the men think themselves more secure.

—A somewhat confident belief is entertained in official circles that there may be no war with the Theodore after all. An embassy from the Viceroy of Egypt is on its way to the Abyssinian ruler, and will, it is hoped, succeed in obtaining the liberation of the European captives. In this case the expense of the expedition will be limited to £1,000,000—the cost in placing the expeditionary force of the hole and an additional £500,000 for their return to India, and contingencies.

—In Austria, after New Year's Day, "military tribunals of honor" are to come into existence, in place of the militia. These Courts will judge of all acts which the laws do not consider as culpable, but which, nevertheless, affect the sentiment of honor of the officer and are contrary to that propriety which it becomes them to practice. Drunkenness, insubordination, gambling, aggravated debts, improper conduct in public place, insult provoked by personal behavior, pistol breaking of the word, want of cavey, insults between officers, and fitting officers to fight duels.

—*Le Petit Journal de Paris* states that the Marchioness Des Blanchards has filled with thousands of sparrows. Whether it is for the present sought of newspaper ever printed and issued in one day from any office in the world. The quantity of paper consumed was 3,000 reams, or fourteen and a half tons. To print a number of pages printed was upward of one million and a half. The public were supplied at the rate of 45,000 per hour, or nearly 800 per minute.

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—*Le Petit Journal de Paris* states that the Marchioness Des Blanchards has filled with thousands of sparrow. Whether it is for the present summer, expended veral millions of money in bribing paris journals, almost simultaneous the London *Spectator* wrote:

"What is the dry rot which is destroying English administration, its directness, its simplicity, and force, but the certainty of the nation to every official [illegible] himself and watched, will [illegible] importance hampered [illegible] with [illegible] till they can [illegible] dry work, the motive power, is [illegible] before, individual sins, are suppressed; and the object of all the checks [illegible] not to prevent inefficiency—that is [illegible] a cry enough else—but to prevent direct fraud, assits of the values kind upon the usual till. We [illegible] not get a navy, because it is understood that in great establishments like dockyards everybody not specially elected for honesty will thieve. Our [illegible] arrangements talk down [illegible], because contractors, subcontractors, and servers generally, are supposed to be steep to the lips in [illegible]. There is not a direct given in government office in which some one is not secured a 'perquisite,' or an 'allowance,' or a 'profit' of which he [illegible] not, for the work have his share. Employers formally which has [illegible] in fact given someone, usually a gentleman, the opportunity for thieving, or whole system of pruning for stated [illegible] open tender, the stupidest of [illegible] conceivable systems for its theory that Jones is Robins's equal as a manufacturer, which Jones is not—is [illegible] based on the assumption, an assumption perfectly true that without [illegible] an tender the department will sell the contract, will, in fact, sell a large sum [illegible] of the national treasury. Our most [illegible] difficulty is jobbery, that is theft [illegible] practiced by municipality is certain [illegible] unless watched, it indulge in [illegible] using the citizens to enrich its [illegible] individuals, [illegible] the Cabinet, the [illegible] of Parliament, [illegible] and the same [illegible]

STATISTICS.

[illegible] in the week [illegible] the value of [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Pittsburgh Gazette
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1868.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXX-NO. 52. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1868. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

WEDNESDAY the christian orld, following traditions that run backmore than eighteen hundred years, cebrate the greatest fact in human histo. From that humble cradle on the ll-sides of Judea what vast and preciousinfluences went out, which still operat in ever-widening circles, and shall ontinue to expand until they fill and ompuer the whole earth.

From that cradle to the ross, how brief the space! how mcmtous the results!

That cross was the law's symbol of punitive justice, as the grim id ghastly gallows is now. That sorhuman victim was stretched upon it,and it became transfigured. No lonr the instrument of penal executionit became and shall stand forever, the nblem of the world's salvation. Ever nce fair and gentle women have nestl it tenderly in their bosoms; treming penitents have looked up to it tringly for deliverance; strong men in athe deep concerns of life, have drat from it their highest inspirations; at devout assemblies have crowned w. it the temples in which they worsh

Well may events so momeous and blessed, cause us all to cease fone day from the stir and bustle, the ins and anxieties, of the present life,and joy and rejoice in that serene sta of hope that not only gladdens us herein sends its hallowed light far over thdarkness of the sepulchre.

DEATH OF MR. McCIGO.

After a long and painful ess, Mr. JOHN McCARGO, City Comfier, died yesterday morning, at his reence, 988 Penn street. The deceased id a high place in the estimation of hillow citizens, and ranked among thelest. He was born in Pittsburgh, and the time of his death had attained hirty-first year. He was of Scotch h extraction, and partook largely the peculiarities, strictness, fidelity honesty of that class of our people. me years ago he was elected to the Cilouncil—Select branch—where his orth and mental qualities were discoed, and led to his nomination and eton to the important municipal office Controller. The city is largely indd to his financial abilities for the factory adjustment of the railroad bdifficulties, and likewise for the ableaner in which the municipal affairs webeen governed during his successi tens of office. His abilities were largy soreciated by all classes of peo, at at the recent election he was re othe successful Republican candites, beg re-elected to his office by handsqe majority. His death occasions vacaty in the office of Controller, to supplby City Councils. Besides idding c fice, Mr. McCARGO was larg engage in the marble cutting busins, having extensive works on Penn reet. His funeral takes place this mding at ten o'clock, and will be attend by both branches of Council and city officials.

CHRISTMAS LONAGO.

There are probably not ny of our readers who can remembesow Christmas was spent in the city Pittsburgh so long ago as 1818. T people in those days do not seem have been given to amusements, in public way at least, for in looking oour old files we see no mention made ony place of public entertainment eveduring the holidays. We read, hower, that a sermon was preached on tmorning of Christmas day, to the Slay School children by the Rev. Mr.erron. On this occasion "several hured children of both sexes, who had en rescued from idleness and vice," eared with their teachers and deportthemselves with exemplary propriety.The writer of the article from which wclean this, thought there was no plawhere such institutions were more need than in this city, where the greatass of the population were careless the morals of their children. He thenments over the bad influence exerted them by the constant influx of angers, and hoped that liberal pers would see that the "Sunday Schl Association did not expire." We amen told that the editors were particuly pleased to find what remarkable ficiency the pupils of the Messrs. Mor had attained, especially in gramr and geography, as evinced in the teresting exhibition the day before. e wonder if these were all the waysie people of those days had of pecly amusing themselves, and if theyjoyed themselves any less on thatccount. We wonder too if any of theys who were so proficient in grammand geography remember the interestin Christmas exhibition of 1818.

AMALGAMATION—SOIAL EQUALITY.

The Rev. Mr. BUTH, a colored preacher, addressed thKentucky Colored Convention, a fedays ago, in these words:

The future of this ntry depends, not so much on what ty is in power, as it does on the removof all disabilities; they weigh down people. Then, and not until then, while country have peace. We don't ask fsocial equality. I never saw that whitewoman yet that looked so well, in myes, as a good brown colored woman. nd if it wasn't so, we don't need thsocial equality, because our friends, thwhite folks, have kindly managed it so. We have every shade to choose from, m the deepest jet black to the purest ite. [Laughter.] And, as there ano ladies present, allow me to say th the practice of social equality has not en on our side, but on the part of thwhites, who, in their dark and devioways, were not always able, let us chitably suppose, to tell black from whi, this social equality has not been sught by us, that they have run after usand, though we are now emancipatedand free, they haven't stopped.

A voice—"We'll stoit when we get the testimony."

Yes, that's so. The had better not come my way, even nowWe say to them, let us alone; we don't wt any mixture. If they had left me alo I might have known what color I as; but as it is, my greatest trouble iso keep my hair just right. Don't talk abut social equality. If I was a white an in Kentucky I would hide my head; wouldn't mention it with so many evences standing around my social equity. We don't want any more of it.Keep on your side of the line and will keep on our side, and in the course t time we'll get back where God left us

There is more fact at sense in these brief paragraphs than in all the declamations of democratic orars and newspapers, touching this subet.

According to the censu of 1860 there were 582,782 mulattoes i the United States; of these, 410,557were slaves. Of the 172,125 who were fe, by far the larger part had probably btained freedom in consideration of the fact that their fathers were white.

Most of this amalgamaon was not contary on the part of tblacks. It ocersced in consequen of ownerNor was much of itheltered by the marriage. few of the white amalgamators, like C. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, whom—the Democrats elected Vice President, mas a wife of the black woman whom hse.cted to be the mother of his childre. But this was a rare instance. The bst of these nearly six hundred thousan mulattoes were of illegitimate parentag and this without the consent of their mothers, in any proper acceptation of t meaning of that word consent. This is not out of the ordinary course of evts. Give any man, or any set of men arbitrary power over their fellow memand it will certainly result in tyrann. ALEXANDER of Russia was once coplimented by being styled a faithful hardian of his subjects. He quickly reied that if he had really earned that disction his subjects ought to congratite themselves on the existence of a accident. Such rders did not pen under sumsion by right. Extenize this thought it may, with equal cogency, be that no set of men ever had social usage fa and undisputed of the persons of hundreds or th of women, buttey abused the to gratify their lust, the women hadeased to be. We have shown that the greatatter of every ay experience—of this amalgamation was in the Sected into the pain of the natural States, where the slave-owners amantantly that th two seemed to be isycophants were supreme. So ttricately mixed Whoever has read those States are concerned the Roughtfully the nnals of those times, cans can prove as silk. They w they have com down from contemthere. The Descrils and Cogranceous authority, cannot fail to have tives presented such potent inducen deeply impressed with the strange that all men of Aptlican proclimmingling of rason and credulity, of found it expedie to keep north a common and the miraculous, and Mason and Dixo line. If thewhich, however absurd when judged tured beyond, vigilance Commocording to modn ideas, were real to equiped with hempen ropes and the apprehensionof people then living. feathers were ready to be musther believed in ghosts, going up and earnest in their motions to reanwn the earth equipped with vast stay agreeable orms. It must hwers, and doin terrible things. This mitted, therefore, that the Republief did not proed from his stomach, if not absolutely, as comparatively more than e disbelief in such empt from participation in this mings which nowprevails in Europe.

But we cannot help directing sproved digestic. His weakness conto another point. While there ted in sharing one of the superati-416,657 mulattoes in the Southern Stns of his age; is courage consisted there were, according to the retur combatting ades that he firmly the elections, 434,895 men who ought to be ev spirits, powerful and Democratic tickets. Now we do lignant. insist that either of these aggrou fully explain the ster; but, conside all the circumstances, to what we nesty of democtic office-holders than the two will come into juxta-posi have. Many ars ago, in the palmy Nor is this aspect nefied, but ra's of Jacksonm, we remember a placed in stronger relief, when the vernment ager was sent into the as to individual States are considewest to look after fiducial placemen For instance, in Virginia there what quarter. e did not find honesty 79,776 mulattoes and 71,413 Democrats rule among tmen, but the excepand in Mississippi 30,935 mulattoes n. He came ross one fellow who 26,876 Democrats. Proportions so ll been plundery right and left, and form would seem to have a definite rd all his pockesull; and he *naively* the women had ceased to be. ore and for a speial purpose, but as a tionship, and that altogether rogested to the Department that this dite, to each other. ap had better l allowed to remain,

We commend, therefore, all northing as a reasoihat he had secured all Democrats and Conervatives, who wanted, and turned out, some body afraid that if blacks are allowed uld have to beut in whose pockets vote they will themselves be obliged re empty. Up this potent considmarry black women or at least to hation the thief is allowed to hold on. mulatto children by such, to the consese facts were sclosed upon a call by ing instructions of our black preachgress for information. We are in

SHIPMENT OF COAL.

The rise in the rivers has afforsession of nouts showing that the ample opportunity our coalmen fit period. ierality of thocratic office-holders getting out an immense quantity e improved t mustworthiness limits. black diamonds with which to gladden ENATORS show signs of returning the hearts and newer the prayity on the sujectof buying the colo- of good friends below, at Cincin possession of European powers. ne, Louisville nd other points such an extat has the reaction gone While the rivers have kept up with fat it is now believed the Danish treaty channels, the weather has been mild and the acquisition of St. Thomas will be balmy and highly favorable to navi- ated. Senors egin to realize that ion. The ice which wickedly swep people do st man to be loaded with own from the upper pints of the Alle es for the prpose of buying real eseny river a day or two ago, and threat of no speal consequence, and that ed the boats on the Ohio, has disap be game shl no be stopped there pred and no danger on that score need be a sor of political earthquake be anticipated. Wit great care we ut as unpleasant for them as the has prepared the following tabula quakes sate. Thmas recently provstament of the coal now on its way o the inhaltantsof that island. do the winding Ohio, to cheer thoseE New Yorkbankers give token and of families who, entertaining what we said some weeks ago was the pleasant belief that a fuel famine considered—wich was, that the atwas thcoming, have been husbanding ps to reolutize the National their canty supplies of coal. When ling Systm, however desirable in this lge fleet reaches market and our would be attended by a financial dealer return with the money realized, prejudcial o the credit of the from the sale, and by discharging their ernment and to ie course of private obligatis throw nearly all of the vast prise. The Secretary of the Treasamount to circulation, our merchants, now appears,has uncomfortable manufacturers and mechanics will expe- mensions of te consequences of rience much brighter times than they a movement have been enjoying for many months past.

In assenting the following state-ment of sh ments that he made, it may a quantities of bituminous coal, of be proper observe that there yet resident quality on manufacturing gasmains a vy considerable quantity of coal as for other purposes. Some coal in barge and boa on the upper m have been owned on the line of pools of the Monongahela, which wills Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and form would seem to have a definite rd for have had their attention called to tionship, and that altogether rogested to the Department that this dite, to each other.

Name of bo	Destination.	Bushels.
Little Alps	Louisville	50,000
Clipper	Cincinnati	50,000
Tiger	"	60,000
Hyena	Louisville	60,000
Arion	"	50,000
O. H. Ormsby	Cincinnati	60,000
Leopard	"	70,000
Lioness	"	70,000
Wild Cat	Louisville	60,000
Tigress	"	60,000
N. J. Bigley	"	65,000
Samson	Cincinnati	80,000
Van Winkle	"	70,000
Fearless	"	90,000
Warner	Louisville	90,000
Hornet	"	90,000
Lion	Cincinnati	90,000
Star	Louisville	90,000
Whale	Cincinnati	100,000
Niagara	"	100,000
Eagle	Louisville	90,000
Lost Child	Cincinnati	90,000
Panther	Louisville	170,000
Tom Farrar	Cincinnati	90,000
Bengal Tiger	Louisville	55,000
Antelope	Cincinnati	75,000
Coal Valley	"	70,000
Diet Station No. 2	"	100,000
J. S. Neel	Louisville	90,000
Tom Rees	"	80,000
Coal Hill	Cincinnati	70,000
Lake Erie No. 3	"	90,000
Tigress	Louisville	90,000
Hercules	Cincinnati	90,000
Diamond	Louisville	80,000
A. Baker	Baton Rouge	90,000
Gipsey	Louisville	100,000
Venture	"	65,000
Restriever	"	65,000
Stella	Yazoo	90,000
Ella	Louisville	100,000
Mary Ann	"	70,000
Dart	"	90,000
Resolute	Cairo	50,000
		80,000
FLOATING BOAT		
Sam Clark, 2 pairs		80,000
Lizzie Harp McDonald, 1 pair		40,000
J. S. Neal & Co., 1 pair		40,000
Nut Coal		60,000
Total		3,991,000

Computing the cost to be rth in the markets below at last fifteents per bushel, a very low estimate, t value of the above shipment will reach 388,659. In moving this vast bld of 1 nearly four hundred barges were emyed, in addition to the steamboats and s cited above.

A DEMOCRATIC JURNAL wh pro fesses intense horror at what signates "negro equality," protra the demoralization of society amo the whites in the principal Northern ns. It says:

"Murder is perpetrated in opet light; theft occurs in crowded stsight of a multitude too busy in the suit of trade's gain to go to the rescue; arson kindles its fires on the fruit honest toil; the libertine finds entrto society where the purest are ungered; wives glory in their infidel husbands make no apologies for th adulteries; and mingling in all this fa ion comes to guild with wealth crin which should be and really are as bla as hell. The corruption of what is called "society" was never worse in any co try in the world, tha it is to-day America."

That is decidedly hard on the whies. It is greatly to be hoped the blacks will insist upon an equality with them in these particulars.

THE New York *Tribune* deals wi the Angola disaster in a broader spi than most of the journals. The lesson it deduces from the catastrophe are be cars must be supplied with so ma wheels that, one breaking, no spec injury may ensue; that passenger must be made of iron, so that they wi not burn up; that an end must be mde of painting cars and steamboats th highly inflammable oils, creating nw but increasing danger; that breaks to be so contrived that the engineeran apply them with his foot; and that pets must be laid on each side of th bankments.

OF THE fifty-eight distilleries rsented by delegates in the Nat Whisky Convention that recentl assembled at Washington, thirty-two been detected in frauds upon the reve It requires no small amount of dence for such men to set up publi advisers of Congress in the mate of excise duties.

HON. LEMUEL TODD, of Carlisle been chosen orator for the occas of the second annual re-union of the sylvania Reserve Association, to b at Pittsburgh, May 30, 1868.

A WRITER in *Hours at Home* hints that the story of the appearance of the devil to Martin Luther at Wartburg, roof of which still exists, in the pen under sumsion by pright. Extenize this thought it may, with equal cogency, be that no set of men ever had by f the Reformers ell, finds full explansocial usage fa and undisputed on in one word—BILE. This writer of the persons of hundreds or th disapprehends altogether both Luther of women, buttey abused the ad his times. In his days the superto gratify their lust, and it natural was believed in, not as an extered little or nothing what the eptional condition of things, long be- fore and for a speial purpose, but as a ap had better l allowed to remain, ding as a reasoihat he had secured all wanted, and turned out, some body uld have to beut in whose pockets re empty. Up this potent considtion the thief is allowed to hold on. ese facts were sclosed upon a call by gress for information. We are in session of nouts showing that the erality of thocratic office-holders e improved t mustworthiness limits.

SENATORS show signs of returning ity on the sujectof buying the colopossession of European powers. such an extat has the reaction gone it is now believed the Danish treaty the acquisition of St. Thomas will be ated. Senors egin to realize that people do st man to be loaded with es for the prpose of buying real eseny of no speal consequence, and that be game shl no be stopped there be a sor of political earthquake quakes sate. Thmas recently provthe inhaltantsof that island.

RE New Yorkbankers give token what we said some weeks ago was considered—wich was, that the atps to reolutize the National ling Systm, however desirable in would be attended by a financial prejudcial o the credit of the ernment and to ie course of private

GLEANINGS.

—Detroit has fifteen thousand children for whom no schools are provided.

—The New York Jockey club is to have a house which will cost $200,000.

—Wagon bodies are made of a hardened rubber composition in Connecticut.

—Uncle Tom's Cabin is having a run in Nashville, altnough Mr. Henderson is in Europe.

—Four horses broke through the ice at Charles City, Minn., last week, and were drowned.

—They work very cheaply in Illinois; a whole family was killed there for one hundred dollars.

—Charleston must be convalescent of the negrophobia, as the Black Crook is received there with favor.

—The Emperor of China has had his carte de visite taken. The police have not yet found out who by.

—A cotton gin house, containing 280 bales of cotton and a faithful old negro, was burned at Hinds, Miss., recently.

—To become a man of mark, take the small pox. To become remarkable, put yourself in condition to take it again.

—A skiff containing a revolver and three human fingers was found floating down the river at Jefferson City, Mo.

—An eight wheeled car, which one horse can pull when loaded with twenty thousand pounds, is the last Boston novelty.

—In London the banks open at nine o'clock. Four thousand bank-clerks have petitioned to have the unclosing hour ten.

—Dickens is overrated, tickets to his first reading sold as high as thirty dollars, tickets to his last one were freely offered at seventy-five cents.

—Brigham Young has assumed the role of Joseph. He has counselled his people to lay by seven years' supplies of wheat, as he prophesies a great famine.

—The Salt Lake *Vedette* says there is no better State or Territory in the Union than Utah for the cultivation of the grape, the mulberry, and the cotton plant.

—The average length of life is 33.43 years in Italy, 38.33 in France, 42.02 in Switzerland and 39.31 in England. The number of births is also comparatively much smaller in Italy than in France or England.

—Anxiety to solve conundrums is not always a good thing. *Judy* knows a man who got a black eye because he tried to find out the difference between a man and a woman who were fighting in the street.

—Some papers do their little utmost to glorify Charles Dickens, quoting largely from "American Notes," but not from "Martin Chuzzlewit." We should like to know if they get well paid for these prevarications, and if not, if they would do as much for any other distinguished author, Longfellow for instance, whom they do not fear.

—A man in Chicago who was working about a new building on Wednesday was struck by a heavy window frame, which was blown from the building. It hit him with stunning force and for a while bewildered him When he had partially recovered he wanted to go home and lie down, but the foreman persuaded him to remain. About half an hour afterwards tis same man was struck on the back of the neck by an axe falling from the roof, which severed the arteries and sinews, and almost penetrated the spinal column. A physician being near, the arteries were bound up, and the man's life saved. It is not often that a man survives two such mishaps in one day.

—The elephant Roneo, belonging to Forepaugh's menagerie, was put on a farm in Montgomery county, Pa., to winter. On Wednesday last his keeper, a Mr. Williams, went to him as usual in the morning to wash his face, when Romeo seized him, thrust one of his tusks into him and then tread on him. Mr. Williams' cries brought a number of persons to his aid, whom Romeo placidly allowed to remove the wounded man, who died one hour afterwards; the elephant, though apparently perfectly gentle, was secured with chains to prevent any further accident. Mr. Williams has, during the last fifteen years, been for six years, this elephant's keeper.

—President Salnave, of Hayti, seems to be a brute, and a very terrible one at that. General Leon Montes was kept chained in a dungeon for four days without food, poison being then given to him, without, however, having the desired result. Salnave then ordered Delorme to smother him, but he did not succeed. He then seized a chizel and stabbed him with it doing the job so roughly that it was only after the most agonizing sufferings that he died. The brother of General Montes was then chained down in the bed that was still reeking with the gore of the murdered man, whose body had been kindly given to his friends. Hayti is evidently in more need of reconstruction than the South.

—A man went into a fashionable jewelry shop in Cincinnati and asked to be shown some diamond rings. The proprietor showed him a tray full, worth altogether some ten thousand dollars. The stranger examined them very closely, then very suddenly threw a handful of snuff into the eyes of the jeweller, and departed with the tray. One of the clerks gave chase, and cried, "stop thief," which soon brought a crowd. The thief, hard pressed, flung the tray, rings and all into the snow, but was almost immediately captured. The story of ten thousand dollars worth of diamonds in a snow bank soon brought crowds of spectators. but, strange to relate, as far as the jewellers themselves know, there is not a ring missing.

—We believe that one of the reasons of the enormous and sudden success of Chicago is that a day is never allowed to pass by without some great crime, mystery or phenomenon occurring to attract the attention if not always the admiration of the world. They had a great sanitary fair, a lake tunnel, horrid murders and consequent executions, ghosts, divorce cases fthlier even than some of the Eastern weeklies dare publish, although they dare much, mysterious disappearances, and now they have got an artesian well which spouts gas and water enough to supply the city with both commodities for all time, if it holds out. Wha: will be the novelty for the morrow we cannot tell, but that there will be one there is no reason to doubt.

—French travelers, fired, probably, to emulation by the success of M. Du Cnaillu, have announced a new discovery, or rather an old legend revived—a race of pygmies in Africa. They have located Lilliput on the eastern coast of the great Southern continent so as to be sufficiently far off for mystery and speculation. The small creatures are but eighteen inches in height, and are quite black, though of a pleasant countenance and agreeable manners. Their neighbors call them cincelli, which means wonderful. It is certainly cincelli. How often this old fable reappears, and under how many slightly different masks. It has had its day. The cranes are not mentioned in this latest discovery, but they must be there, for pygmies are nothing without them. It would pay Barnum or Banvard, or some one of that class, to send over for a ship load of them, to start a village and charge fifty cents admission for all those who wish to see something of their domestic economy.

PERSONAL.

—The Princess of Wales is twenty-three years of age.

—The Pope is said to be failing rapidly under the reaction from his late intense excitement.

—Ladies appeared among the audience at the opera in Constantinople for the first time, recently.

—Three thousand Romans are in prison for having given aid, comfort or sympathy to Garibaldi.

—Nathan Fagan, a Catholic priest, died in Eau Claire, Wis., of delirium tremens on the 17th.

—Senor Romero has given up foreign diplomacy for a time, and is a member of the Mexican Congress.

—The late Thomas Garner left over one hundred thousand dollars to benevolent institutions in New York city.

—"Then and Now" is the title of an eloquent lecture recently delivered by Dr. Gross at the Jefferson Medical College.

—Julia Dean is not successful in Chicago, and some folks say that it is want of talent that is the matter, which is unkind.

—Zaccheus Greeley, father of the editor of the *Tribune*, died at Wayne, Erie county, New York, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., aged 86 years.

—Judge R. P. Spalding, member in Congress of the Cleveland district, has written a letter announcing that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

—The Chester county *Village Record* suggests Hon. John Hickman for the Vice Presidency. In the National Convention in 1860 Mr. Hickman received 58 votes for this office.

—The British government has appointed Mr. Arthur E. Kennedy, late Governor of Vancouvers Island, to be Governor of Sierra Leone, Gambia, the gold coast and Lagos in West Africa.

—Miss Maria Hall died in Lawreace, Mass., on the 12th inst., of injuries received at the fall of the Pemberton Mills, eight years ago. During all this time she has been a suffering invalid.

—Dr. White, the Iowa State Geologist, has, by his researches, discovered that exceedingly large and rich beds of peat exist in various parts of the State, and also a vast gypsum bed near Fort Dodge.

—V. Harding, a colored man, of Nashville, Tenn., and for a long time proprietor of a popular hotel, has recently erected a larger one. It has a grocery, billiard room, barber shop, bath rooms, and all the appurtenances of a first-class hotel.

WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1867.

ORDNANCE INVESTIGATION.

The evidence thus far elicited by the Ordnance Investigating Committee includes many startling facts regarding frauds in contracts to supply the Government with arms and ammunition. The report of the Committee will not be ready for several weeks.

FINANCIAL MEASURES.

Several members of the Ways and Means and Finance Committees have consulted with the Secretary of the Treasury, recently, in regard to finance matters. Senators Morgan and Sherman have had long interviews with him, with a view of eliciting his views on the Sherman measure. The Secretary had not indicted his ideas on the subject fully, but he is known to favor that portion of the scheme relative to a foreign loan. In regard to the four million proposition, it now appears has uncomfortable doubts, and is not at all convinced of its advisability at the present time. He is understood to believe that a law of that character would interfere with the banks, and cause a large withdrawal of their deposits. From the conversations of different members of Congress it is inferred that a majority of the House is in favor of taxing the bonds, and it may be confidently stated that all looking to that object will be introduced after the holidays. The proposition meets with general approbation, and there is no doubt of the passage of such a measure.

THE PURCHASE OF ST. THOMAS.

Prominent Senators do not hesitate to say that the Senate will disagree by a large vote to consent to purchase the Island of St. Thomas from the Danish government when the matter is brought to a vote. Senator Wade opposes the confirming of the treaty, and declares without hesitation that the Senate never will sanction it for the action already taken by the Executive branch of the Government, and terms it a very broad piece of assumption, such as will be the means of placing our Government in a position to all nations of the globe. He maintains, and in this is sustained by many Republican Senators, that if the President of the United States can secretly negotiate and make treaties for the purchase of territory held by other nations, without consulting Congress, or communicating with them until after the contracts have been completed, that he likewise has ample power to dispose of any tract of United States territory that does not suit his fancy to such foreign nation as may chose to purchase, and then when this is done to coolly ask Congress to ratify his action in the premises, which it will undoubtedly fail to ratify the action in this case it will probably place the Executive branch of the Government in an embarrassing position, rendering it difficult for any succeeding President to fill out his term of office with honor. It appears that an informal transfer of St. Thomas has already been made, although the money has not been paid over yet, and it leaves an open and intricate question to decide in case the Danish Government should demand that contract made by the Executive of the United States be fulfilled and the Senate in the meantime continues to refuse to ratify the treaty.

A MARRIAGE SELL.

Col. Parker, of Gen. Grant's staff, executed a flank movement in Washington city on Tuesday. It announced that although the papers that his wedding would take place on Wednesday, at the church where he was to have been married a week ago. Consequently hundreds of people, including the *creme de la creme* of society, flocked to church in the morning in anticipation of witnessing the ceremony. At an early hour the church was entirely filled, and outside great throngs of people stood in the street. The hour arrived, and no parties appeared, and after keeping every body in suspense for a number of hours, the fact leaked out that Colonel Parker had been privately married at six o'clock Tuesday evening, and then immediately started North to Syracuse. His wedding was very private, only a few intimate friends being present, including General Grant and staff. The affair caused great sensation throughout the city.

REVENUE AGENTS AT THE SOUTH.

A bill will be introduced at an early day in the House providing in future that all appointments of internal revenue agents at the South shall be confirmed in the Senate before the nominee enters on the duties of his office. This is intended to prevent, as far as possible, the appointment of unprincipled persons to such important positions, where there is so large a field for speculation.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Internal Revenue reports show a gradual daily increase, and the lowest estimates for the fiscal year do not fall short of two hundred million dollars. Thus far the receipts amount to over ninety millions, and yesday were about seven hundred thousand dollars.

RUMORED REMOVAL OF GEN. POPE.

A special from Washington to the New York *Telegram* says: It is rumored that the President will to-day remove General Pope from the command of the Fourth Military District, and assign General Meade to the position.

GALE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A terrible gale swept over Pittsfield, Mass., yesterday, uprooting trees &c. A portion of Callendar's block, on North street, was blown down, badly damaging the Berkshire *Eagle* office and Whipple's furniture manufactory. Two printers were seriously injured.

WEST INDIA ANNEXATION.

The news from the West Indies is regarded in diplomatic circles as indicating a readiness and an earnestness throughout all the islands for immediate annexation to the United States.

—A well-dressed man rode into Mt. Vernon, Indiana, a few days since and offered for sale two fine horses. The citizens suspecting all was not right, he did not effect a sale. Immediately after he left two persons claiming to be the owners of the horses offered for sale came in pursuit, and took the road by which the thief had left the place. On Wednesday, 11th instant, a gentleman found the unfortunate dealer in horses, about six miles from town, suspended by a leather halter to a limb. He had the appearance of having been dead two or three days.—*Uniontown Appeal.*

—Hon. A. H. Stephens lectures in Philadelphia shortly on the condition of affairs in the Southern States.

The Fashions.

THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.

Le Follet, the fashion paper of Paris, says that the large bonnets threatened to come into fashion again. Fortunately, however, the attempt has proved unsuccessful. With the prevailing style of *chignon* hair dress, it is in fact impossible to adopt the real bonnets. When the milliners saw they could not popularize the large bonnets, they commenced making still smaller ones than before, so the already microscopic bonnets of last year seem large in comparison of those now worn. The *fanchon* style, the Tyrolean, the Marie Antoinette, the flat top, and the diadem hat, are the favorite styles adopted by the *beau monde*. They are ornamented to a great extent with steel and gilt drops, also with garnets of frizzed feathers, or again with algrets.

The satin ornaments, or wreaths of velvet leaves mixed with gold, are likewise in demand. The reins knotted behind have become shorter, and long, floating ribbons have seen their days; a simple knot under the *chignon* being all that is required. In fact, whoever wears the Spanish *mantille*, or the half mantilla, covering only the *chignon*, prefers a lace flounce, or a simple drapery extending into bonnet strings. The round hat has been very much worn at the races, and imitates in its shape the flat top style of bonnet. As for the round brimmed hat, it is often made of Russian leather. Thus it may be seen that eccentricities are still the order of the day. Velvet, plush and silk taffetas continue to be much used for dress costumes.

For visiting toilets nothing is considered more stylish than velvet and satin. The following, by way of instance, is a description of a very elegant visiting toilet: An amaranth-colored silk taffeta dress with long train. Around the bottom of the skirt is a pattern of large fret-work formed of satin folds of the same shade, about a centimetre high. Two of these folds unite this fret-work in graceful designs with the waist-belt by coming up all along the seams of the breadths. The seams of the waist are likewise concealed under the two more closely twined folds, while the fret-work repeats itself in smaller proportions on each shoulder, and on a still smaller scale at the end of the sleeves. The round belt lined with folds is provided with a wide sash fastened behind to the waist, hanging loose in front. This sash is bordered all round with twined satin folds, and the whole width of its extreme end with fret-work of satin folds.

Another more simple, but also very rich costume is as follows: The skirt is made of satin with wide black and gray stripes, the lower part of it being lined with a velvet row of the same gray shade as the stripe, and of pretty large dimensions. This same row is twice repeated by imitation on the front skirt, round the upper part of the sleeves, and near the waistbands. With this equally rich and tasteful dress, a paletot shawl of black velvet, ornamented with threads of silk lace and other lace-work, is very becoming. For young women, an emerald green poplin dress, fastened *a la polanaise*, is the most becoming as a visiting costume. The border of the neck and that round the front piece which covers the other part, is lined with frizzlework of emerald green taffetas, another embroidery of the same material and description, being at a distance of a centimetre and a half from the other one. The skirt is long, and lined with a simple row of the same taffetas. With this dress should be worn a small, tight fitting cassock of black velvet, lined with satin, or a Polish paletot of black velvet, with only one black satin quilted lacing in front.

Dinner, theatre and party dresses, and even ball costumes, begin already to be talked about. For such occasions, and more especially as an opera toilet, the following becoming style is recommended: The skirt is double and of white chambery gauze; the lower one has a long train, and is ornamented with a small flounce of ten centimetres. Above this flounce is a row of deep scarlet velvet, looped with white satin and a fringe of red silk at its end, which half covers the flounce by falling over it.

The upper skirt is lined with the same velvet and fringes and ends in a point behind; it is tucked up on each side by floating red ribbons looped with white, and by a sash which reaches up to the belt. The waist is ornamented with white satin and red folds, forming in front a red vest with a white heart in it. A half wreath of red roses or a garland of holly leaves with red fruit makes this costume complete.

Lost in the Snow—A Terrible Disaster in Kansas.

A correspondent in Salina, Kansas, sends us an account of a distressing occurrence near that place on the 28th of last month. On that day a lad of twelve years of age, son of Lieut. Governor Colonel W. A. Phillips, had gone out shooting in company with his cousin, David Addison. About noon, at the advice of his companion, who saw a storm coming on, he returned to go home. He immediately started towards town at a rapid gallop, and was never spoken to again. About one o'clock a terrific snow storm set in. After it had set in, and before it had got so bewildering as completely blinding to him, a boy like him was seen riding with great rapidity along Mulberry creek. The terrible snow storm of Thanksgiving day seemed to travel from the northwest to the south. It was from the clock before Mr. Addison, with whom the boy was supposed to be, returned home from the woods. Such a search as the storm permitted was at once made, but all in vain.

Two days passed. A hundred people had been searching for the lost boy, but no trace of him was found. The horse he rode was found in the hills twenty miles to the southwest, four miles from Salina, on Monday, the 9th instant, a Daw Indian visited a white settler on the Smoky Hill river, at a point thirty-six miles from Salina, southwest, and told him that a dead white man was in the creek. The settler at once started with a number of his people accompanied the white settlers to the spot. It was only a half mile distant from the house. Fearful of being suspected, as these Indians had been on the outbreak, the Indian made his people stand upon the bank, and, with the white men, first examined if there was any trail of man near the spot. None were found. Then they carefully examined to see if it had any wounds. It had none. It was the body of a boy, with light golden hair and broad forehead. He lay on his face, his coat and overcoat still carefully buttoned up, and his gloves on his hands. A revolver was buckled about his little person, which the Indian who discovered him had not molested, and two boxes of matches carefully deposited in separate pockets. The child was a little over thirty-five miles through mountains that terrible night, his fiery horse, a thin-skinned blood, flying before the horrible storm. From all the evidence, he had reached the spot where he fell about one o'clock at night, before the snow ceased. He rode into a bend between two farms, and could have seen them had the snow, which ceased before midnight, not filled the air with its blinding fury. At that one night the cold was so intense as to freeze the river thick enough to bear up a man. Crossing the last ridge from the head of Spring Creek he must have been exhausted and chilled. His feet and hands had not been frozen, but exhausted nature fell before the terrible exhaustion and exposure. The country through which he must have passed was the very roughest and wildest in that section. At times the snow was so dense that it was impossible to see through it but a few feet. To have turned he had probably to face the storm several miles, and no horse would hold head in such a storm. It is believed that in his anxiety to get home, he urged his animal through the bewildering storm as long as his dumb mind could control it. Arrived at the river the horse had evidently borne him down the bank, to drink, and in stepping down he fell from it on the gravel close to the water.

New Discoveries at Pompeii.

The *Moniteur* quotes from the *Journal* of Naples an account of an interesting discovery at Pompeii. It is a large chest lined with iron, profusely ornamented with bronze reliefs, and mounted on four feet. There is no real lock, but the lid opens and shuts by means of a little apparatus that served instead of one, and which was fastened to the chest by slips of metal, of which the traces are not yet be seen. The surface of the lid is in the form of a rectangle and nearly a metre in length, and capriciously ornamented with a branch of ivy in bronze. This ornament is half destroyed, but the sculptures remain, and are extremely beautiful. In the centre of the lid is the head of a man, and at the four corners are two busts of winged children, crowned with flowers and images of Diana. Immediately under the point where the ring was fixed for raising the lid, is a noble head of a dog. This is said to be a *chef d' œuvre*, and the heads of the children are also miracles of grace and beauty, such as might have served for models to Ghiberti when he carved the cherubs on the door of the Baptistry of Florence.

The remains of another chest have also been found, containing several articles in gold among others, a *bulla*. This was a case like a locket, for holding souvenirs and small articles of value. Roman boys wore such ornaments round the neck till they arrived at the age of fifteen. Then, assuming the *toga virilis*, they laid aside the *bulla*, and attached them to the images of the household deities. Certain *bullae* were devoted to the reception of royal documents, and contained the seal of the sovereign, and it is as an inheritance from this pagan custom, that the proclamations of the Pope made at Rome are called *bulls*.

—A writer in *Putnam's Magazine* for January says that, during the past four years, "more important legislation has been moulded by a silent sneer from Thaddeus Stevens than Webster's most brilliant oration ever discussed."

STATE NEWS.

—New Castle, Pa., is proud of a new public hall.

—The Milton Academy was burned on Thursday night.

—The value of taxable property in Bucks county is $20,020,757.

—The Easton (Pa.) court has adjourned to meet on the 6th of January.

—The new court house in Middleburg, Snyder county, Pa., is nearly finished.

—A gentleman has gone West to secure eight thousand patridges to stock Berks county.

—The business men of Scranton, Luzerne county, propose forming a Board of Trade.

—The court house at Bloomsburg, Pa., is to be enlarged by an addition to the rear of it.

—The Franklin Fire Company of Easton, Pa., will have a new engine by the first of January.

—At Pithole washing is expensive, on account of the scarcity of water. Shirts, 75c, stockings 30c, face 20c.

—The Berks County Agricultural and Horticultural Society will hold their annual meeting in Reading, January 21.

—Coal is being distributed to the poor in no inconsiderable quantities by the Benevolent Association of Minersville, Pa.

—The ball season in Reading has fairly commenced. There are three and four to come off every week for months to come.

—Deers and bears are unusually plentiful in the neighborhood of Huntingdon this year. Of the latter many complaints are made.

—Allentown, Pa., rejoices in the possession of concert saloons, and it is said will soon have a "Black Crook" and "Devil's Auction."

—Buy a ticket on a railroad now-a-days is said to be the quickest and shortest route to a mansion in the skies.—*Easton Express.*

—A little child, one year old, was smothered to death, in Reading, the other day. It got under a feather bed and could not get out.

—It is proposed that the Legislature of our State pass a law dispensing with the present fee systems, and give fixed salaries to all county officers.

—We understand there are six children lying dead in homes on the Flats, all victims of membranneous croup and diphtheria.—*Newsboy Republicans.*

—The black tongue disease is prevailing among the horses at the Trappe, in Montgomery county, Pa., and also near Reading. The disease, if not attended to immediately, in a short time proves fatal.

—About thirty hands have lately been discharged from the Downer Oil Works, Corry; and the *Telegraph* says notice has been given to the balance of the men that the works will be closed about Christmas.

—The Rev. John H. Grier appears to have worked faithfully and well, as he has married no less than

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THURSDAY, JAN. 1, 1868.

NO PAPER TO-MORROW.—There will be no paper issued from this office to-morrow, in order that all persons engaged thereon may share in the festivities appropriate to the season.

OUR 83RD ANNIVERSARY.

To-day the GAZETTE enters the 83rd year of its existence. There are few among its readers to-day who were born at that date, away down in the past, when the rudely constructed printing press issued the first paper published west of the great Allegheny mountain chain. We imagine, for none are living to tell, what emotions of pride and enthusiasm thrilled the hearts of the pioneers of our city when they heard the first click of the printing press, and saw the white sheet drawn from its iron grasp with the current news of the day indelibly fixed upon its fair face. The rude little village, with a few hundred houses and a handful of inhabitants, must have suddenly swelled into a dignity and importance in advance of its merits, and the first families supplied with the paper must have read in it that which, perchance, was not printed,—of the march of civilization, the dissemination of knowledge and the growth of population in the vast territory separated from the more populous and cultured East by the great mountain barriers thrown up by nature. Deep was the admiration and vague the ideas started by the publication of a newspaper in their hamlet. The men who stood about that wonderful press, with their honest hearts dancing in their eyes, could have indulged in no wilder dreams than reality has warranted. What changes have been made since then! Generations have passed down into the dark valley of death, and multitudes of new beings have appeared on life's stage to govern the affairs of the world and to press onward in the footsteps of those who went before them. The little village of eighty-three years ago has assumed metropolitan proportions, and holds place of recognition amongst the cities of the world. The west has been peopled; millions of acres then trodden only by the Indian, and serviceable only as hunting grounds whereon he could find sustenance, have been subjected to the despotism of agriculture and converted into beautiful fields and farms; cities have sprung up in unsuspected places to attract the trade, admiration and attention of the world, and contribute largely to the greatness into which our country has so rapidly expanded; on our rivers float thousands of boats, while our land is checkered with railways leading to all points of the compass, affording easy outlet for our immense mineral and manufactural wealth to all parts of the globe.

In the noise of the huge, glittering steam presses, throwing out every morning rations of intellectual food and news required by our intellectual masses, in the form of blanket and quarto, daily and weekly journals, the glory of the introduction of the first press this side of the Alleghenies wanes into insignificance; but it is pardonable to feel proud that the GAZETTE, through storm and sunshine, adversity and prosperity, has lived through so long and eventful a period. Its existence to-day, its 83d anniversary, occupying rank amongst the leading journals of the country, enjoying a full share of public patronage, wielding influence and power, is a fitting commentary on the upright, honest and fearless course it has ever pursued towards friend or foe, its strong and unyielding devotion to principle, the advocacy of right and adherence to truth.

Its present owners have endeavored, during their comparatively brief management, to pursue the line of policy marked out in no unmistakable way by their predecessors. How far they have succeeded remains with the reader to say. We flatter ourselves, however, that our efforts have been and will continue to be appreciated, by a generous community. Our journal passes into its 83d year with brilliant prospects ahead, being financially and otherwise in healthier condition than it has been at any other time during the long train of years through which it has so successfully passed.

THAT the management of the Internal Revenue Department is corrupt to the last degree is attested by the notorious fact that one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars have been plundered on a single commodity. Upon their oaths, the principal officers of that Department has stated the reason; which is, that the President persists in turning the Department into a machine for the support of his Policy instead of letting it be exclusively employed in collecting taxes.

This necessarily results from the existing political complications. If either of the political parties had full control of the government, affairs would be managed better. Neither party could afford to tolerate the abuses which now exist; and either of them would be far enough from bestowing favors upon the mercenaries or camp-followers who now hold such the largest number of important places under the government.

In this connection a good suggestion has been made, which is, that the Revenue Department shall be reorganized; that all the present incumbents shall go out; that competitive examinations shall be instituted for testing the qualifications of all applicants for appointments; that none but such as fully establish their competency shall be appointed, and that once a man is put into office, he shall permanently remain unless guilty of misconduct. Such a measure would secure men of the right sort of abilities for this branch of the public service, and would separate it from the contests of political parties; both of which are ends greatly to be desired.

But, in addition, it will be needful to take from all Revenue office and District Attornies the power to compromise and discontinue suits. Most scandalous abuses have been practiced in this particulars, and with amazing boldness.

The Revenue Department, as now conducted, is a stench in the nostrils of all business men, for dishonesty is much nearer being the rule than the exception. There must be a thorough overhauling in it, and the sooner, the better.

MR. HENRY J. RAYMOND gets off the following sentence of doctrine in his recent letter, explaining his connection with the Phil adelphia Convention:

"I would not exclude any man from voting simply because he is black; but neither would I admit men to vote merely because they are black."

MR. FREDERICK DOUGLASS would doubtless say he would not exclude a man from voting simply because he is white; but neither would he admit a man to vote merely because he is white.

In this case, we do not see that Mr. Raymond has the start of Mr. Douglass. If one man is allowed to vote because of the prime fact that he is a man, then all men ought to be allowed to vote in virtue of the same fact. If a degree of intelligence is made the test, signified either by capacity to read or to acquire property, then that test should be applied to all men.

A mass Convention will be held at Philadelphia on [illegible]

FOR MANY YEARS before the rebellion in this country broke out, the Southern leaders made a constant parade of grievances to be redressed, which had no existence. Year after year they renewed their complaints, adopting one phrase or another as would best enable them to arouse or enlist the passions and prejudices of the masses. If a real grievance, great or small, fell in their way, they regarded it as a God-send. What they earnestly desired was not that grievances should be lighted and fewer in number, but that they should become common, and of insupportable severity. Grievances, real or imaginary, constituted their stock in trade, and helped their ultimate purpose, which was not a rectification of wrongs, under the Constitution and Laws, but the achievement of absolute independence.

An English writer, in a treatise of more than ordinary power, claims that this is the policy of the Fenian leaders. They do not wish any money under which the Irish people, or any portion of them, have been resting, be removed; but that other and still worse injuries may fall to their lot; and for the plain reason that they do not want a reconciliation with the British government, but a total and permanent separation therefrom.

Whether this is the design of the Fenian leaders or not, the fact cannot be the question that a large proportion of the Irish people, whether domiciled in Ireland or elsewhere, cherish a most hearty dislike for the British Crown, and are ready to resort to even the most desperate means to give it annoyance.

NOT LONGER AGO than a month two-thirds of the Republican daily newspapers, published in the Northern States, insisted with strange pertinancy and vehemence, that the President had done nothing calling for his impeachment. They generally spoke of proceedings looking to that end as a broad farce. Now, most of these journals are as vigorously denouncing the President as they denounced his impeachment. They charge him with intentionally obstructing the operation of the Reconstruction laws, and with doing many other arbitrary and unwarrantable acts. The immediate occasion of this onslaught is the removal of District Commanders. We disapprove of that job as heartily as any of our contemporaries, but we see no use in scolding about it. When Congress, instigated thereto by Republican journals, backed down, it was inevitable the President should feel at liberty to march on in his chosen way. Why not? Congress declared, in substance, that he had done nothing but what he had a right to do. After this concession, it seems to us inconsistent and futile to make a fuss because he uses the opportunities put into his hands. The Republican journals are too late with their denunciations.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Since the passage of a law in California protecting quails, they have become so numerous that cornfieldsare unsafe.

—The fact has leaked out that Jerry Black wrote Johnson's Hancock message.

—In Berks county, in this State, it is reported that the mill owners complain of the scarcity of water. Some of the wells are entirely dried up, and it is feared that the mills will be unable to run much longer.

—In Louisiana several serious crevasses have occurred, and a general overflow of the lower parishes on the eastern side of the Mississippi is feared. General Hancock has requested permission to set the starving negroes to work upon the levees, and to issue rations to them.

—The cordial hand-shaking between General Sherman and Senator Sumner at the close of the latter's lecture ("Are We a Nation?") in St. Louis, some days ago, is commented on with marked terms of despair in the Southern Democratic press.

—It is reported by a Western paper that an agent of a farmers' club in England is negotiating for ten thousand acres of land in Illinois on which three hundred European families will immediately settle, including many celebrated grape growers of the Rhine.

—The New York *Tribune* says its St. Thomas correspondent writes that to the 2d of December, five hundred shocks of earthquakes had been felt at that Island, and adds: "The man who says that Secretary Seward's last purchase is no great shakes is clearly mistaken."

—A proposition is reported to be before the House Committee on Military Affairs to reduce the regular army, the first heavy reduction to take place when the first Southern State is returned to representation, and the reduction to continue as the military districts are done away with.

—The New York *Herald* publishes an estimate, compiled from statistics collected by the Governors of the Southern States, which places the number of whites and blacks in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, who are in a starving condition, at three millions of persons.

—The yellow fever still lingers in New Orleans, causing eighteen deaths in the two weeks ending December 15. There were also several deaths from other malarial fevers. Cholera also continues there with little abatement. There were sixty-two deaths from cholera in each of the two weeks ending December 15.

—A couple in Oregon got tired of living together, and mutually signed a paper which they drew up for themselves—the wife giving her "beloved husband a full divorce, and wishing him all the happiness he could get," and the husband giving his wife "a little rat colored mule."

—A vender of hoop-skirts was recently extolling his wares in presence of a customer's husband. "No lady should be without one of these skirts," said the shopman. "Well, of course not," dryly responded the husband, who was something of a wag: "she should be within it."

—The ecclesiastical trial of Rev. L. C. Pitner, in Decatur, Ill., on the charge of improper conduct towards a lady, has resulted in his entire and emphatic acquittal. Dr. Crary, of the *Central Christian Advocate*, informs us that "there was not elicited a particle of evidence that Mr. Pitner had been guilty of the slightest indiscretion," and that "this whole church and the community agree in pronouncing the charges unfounded."

—Munchausen is outdone by a fireman, who describes how he rescued a child from a burning house. He was on the fourth floor and the fire had cut off all the means of escape inside. The fireman called to the man who held the hose to turn on his largest stream. When the fire reached the window the fireman took the child in one arm, and grasping his legs and his free arm round the stream, slid safely down to the pavement.

—The Dublin *Freeman* publishes the following extract from a letter written by "A Catholic Irishman, long resident in Liverpool:" "The Fenians have done a terrible harm to the poor workingmen about all the works in town, and at the dock and timber works in this neighborhood. It is next to impossible to get work, and if he does he is tortured and bullied out of it."

—A cider case of a peculiar character is reported from Connecticut. The Boston *Journal* reports that it is a "hard cider" case. A few days ago a railroad car loaded with barrels of cider was thrown from the track at West Cornwall. The weather was so cold that the cider became frozen and was taken away in packages by the people.

—At Saccarappa, a place in Maine, near Poland, some French residents have a notion of conducting their hog-killing operations. They kill the animal in the ordinary way, but instead of scalding the bristles off, they place the carcass on skids, and build a blazing fire underneath. By careful turning and watching they scorch the bristles off very neatly and effectually.

—On the large meat question the London *Telegraph* expresses the opinion that horse flesh will never become an article of Anglo-Saxon diet, for the reason that it prevents our eating on pet dogs and birds and intimate friends. It says that when we begin to devour our blood relations it will be time enough to think about eating horse steaks and drinking "horse oil."

—A mulatto family of Perdido Station, Alabama, was murdered recently by a party of four drunken men, armed with shot guns, who charged the family with stealing. The assassins first butchered the mulatto, Morris, then his wife, then his mother, aged 80, and last a sleeping babe. They finished by firing the house, but after their departure the flames were extinguished by a young girl who had concealed herself. Four men have been arrested on suspicion.

—On the 14th of December, Mr. Patchen, Treasurer of Geauga county, was knocked down while leaving his office in Chardon, by some unknown man. He was found lying on the floor insensible. By his side was a small drawer of the safe containing $173 in Government notes and [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders in the Odd Fellows' Fund Association will be held at their Hall, in Temperanceville, on MONDAY, January 6th, between the hours of seven and nine P. M., for the purpose of electing Twelve Trustees for the ensuing year. JNO. S. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary. j1:13t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has made application to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the issuance of a charter for the incorporation of a company to be known as the Nicholas Pfeiffer Brewing Company, for the purpose of brewing lager beer and ale, as the same has been done by him, as an individual, in the 8th Ward, Pittsburgh.

And further notice is hereby given that the undersigned will not be himself responsible for any debts hereafter contracted by and under the said firm of HANNER and PFEIFFER.

j1:3t&W. GOTLIEB HANNER.

THE SEATS OF THOMAS S. CLARKE, Esq., having dissolved the firm of CLARKE & CO., the undersigned, surviving partners, will attend to any unsettled business of the firm. CHARLES J. CLARKE, WM. O. SCULLY, WM. M. HERSH, GEO. B. EDWARDS, WM. THAW.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1867. j1:3t

The business of the late firm of CLARKE & CO. will be conducted from the date by the undersigned and the same name adopted.

CHARLES J. CLARKE, WM. O. SCULLY, WM. M. HERSH, GEO. B. EDWARDS, WM. THAW. j1:3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing by and between Jonah Bennett, John Kaer, Henry Hoffman and Louis Siegel, under the firm name and style of SEIBERT, KAER & CO., in the business of manufacturing Flour, Grain and Meal, at the Logan's Ferry Run, Reserve township, with office at No. 100 Third street, Pittsburgh, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LOUIS SEIBERT, who alone has power to receive all sums due said firm and to sign the firm's name in liquidation.

SEIBERT,
JOHN KAER,
HENRY HOFFMAN,
LOUIS WIEDERHOLD.

Pittsburgh, December 3, 1867. j1:3t

THREE NIGHTS IN SCOTLAND."

MASONIC HALL,

Tuesday, Thursday and Friday,

7th, 9th and 10th January, 1868.

MR. KENNEDY,

The celebrated Scottish Vocalist, will give his popular entertainments on the

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

Piano Forte.....Mr. Kennedy.
Admission—Reserved Seats 75c. to be had at Mellor's music store, 57 Wood street. j1:3t

NEW EXPRESS ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS!

Completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

On and after MONDAY, December 23d, the trains on the road will run through to Venango City, opposite Oil City.

The Adams Express Company,

Having facilities on all passenger trains, will be prepared to do a general EXPRESS AND FORWARDING BUSINESS by this U. rent Route between Pittsburgh and the Oil Regions. messengers leave twice daily for Oil City and all intermediate points.

RATES REDUCED.

For particulars, inquire of

GEORGE BINGHAM, AGENT.

de27:j1 1868. NEW YEARS. 1868.

P. A. MIERSCH & BROS., 40 and 42 St. Clair Street, (Between Liberty and Penn.)

FANCY CONFECTIONERS, AND BAKERS.

We have also fitted up a Ladies' Oyster and Lunch Saloon, Where is served up the nicest LUNCH or OYSTER STEW that can be had in the city.

Remember the place, P. A. MIERSCH & BRO., 40 and 42 St. Clair Street.

de27:j5

VASES, COLOGNE SETS FANCY CHINA, Parian Statuettes, BOHEMIAN GLASS

And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, in great variety,

For The Holidays. 100 Wood Street. RICHARD E. BREED & CO.

de26

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Second Quarter of the Winter Session will Begin JANUARY 15TH, 1868.

Pupils are admitted at any time. The terms have been reduced to suit the hardness of the times on the scarcity of money. The cost per quarter, with its barely $50, including boarding, Furnished Rooms, Heating and Tuition in the common branches. Extra charges are made for Music, Painting, French and other Languages.

For circulars apply to Rev. W. C. BEATTY, D.D., LL.D., Superintendent; Or, Rev. A. M. REED, A. M., Principal. de26:31

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 14 Smithfield Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. ANY SUM MANAGED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARD. Deposits received subject to check, without interest.

JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
GEO. D. TURBLE, Sec'y and Treas'r.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, Solicitor.

TRUSTEES.

JAMES BLACKMORE, JAS. ——
ALEX. TINDLE, JAMES ——
WILLIAM DEANE, W. W. BRADDOCK,
A. G. CURRAGE, ROBERT WRAY,
JOHN EVANS.

SELLING OFF AT COST AT ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S, 61 Smithfield Street,

OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

STOVES, FENDERS, COAL VASES, FIRE IRONS and STANDS,

A Good Chance to Purchase Presents.

de21

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FINE PARIAN STATUETTES, CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES, ELEGANT BREAKFAST, DINNER and TEA SETS.

Also, a large assortment of Decorated English and French

CHINA TOILET SETTS.

New patterns, of our own importation, just opened and for sale at reduced rates, at

23 Wood Street. HENRY HIGBY.

de6:112

FRENCH MERINOS, PLAID CASHMERES, PLAID POPLINS.

For sale at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, by

WHITE, ORR & CO., 25 FIFTH STREET.

de26

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES At the Pittsburgh Steam Marble & Slate Works.

Office and Warehouse—19 and 21 LIBERTY STREET. Mantle Warerooms on second floor.

Persons wanting Marble or Slate Mantles will find it to their interest to call. Workmanship not excelled in any place, and prices as low as can be afforded in first class establishments. Marble Mantles or Furniture Slabs which have become discolored by smoke, oils or acids, can be Marbleized, and made to look as well as new.

There is no other place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate Mantles are manufactured. All kinds of Marble Work done in the best manner. Marble Cutters supplied with Sawed Marble at Eastern prices, carriage added.

W. W. WALLACE.

BARGAINS! AT EATON'S, No. 17 Fifth Street.

In BALMORAL SKIRTS, ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS, MERINO UNDERWEAR, and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

de27

GLASS SHADES AND STANDS. JUST OPENED, AT 22 WOOD ST.,

OVAL AND ROUND SHADES, With and without stands, of all sizes and lights.

LOOKING GLASS BRANDS, FOR LIST AND DISCOUNT APPLY TO

For sale at wholesale by HENRY HIGBY.

de27

HEALING WITHOUT DROPS.

The true curative plan or natural healing art is based entirely upon physiological principles—upon the ACTIVITY OF CURRENTS in apportioning the LIFE SUSTAINERS, and their nutrient value being assimilated in a manner that is potent in the BANISHMENT OF DISEASE from the system. But before we can find through the inherent vital properties of the tissues, we bring the NATIONAL MATERIA MEDICA to bear, in DRAWING OUT THE DISEASE MEDICINES, and morbid materials through the secretive and excretive channels, reanatory proximity of the depurating channels, reanatory proximity of the depurating channels, reanatory proximity of the depurating

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZ ...ESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1868.

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...sburgh
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T. C. H... }
JOSIAH ... } Business Managers.
N. P. ...

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1868.

SOUTHERN DESTITUTION.

Testimony accumulates to the effect that the condition of the people of the Southern States is deplorable. During the war they made vast sacrifices of men in the full vigor of life. Not less than three hundred thousand perished by diseases contracted in the field or of wounds received in battle. Many of these would have died from other causes had they remained at home; but after all proper allowances for natural waste of population, the drain attributable to the war was very serious. Nor was this the only loss. Vast burdens were imposed upon the people in the form of taxes, and other contributions towards the support of military operations. Then large amounts of property were destroyed to prevent them from falling into the possession of the national forces. As the Union armies fell back or advanced they seized what property they needed, and destroyed whatever might otherwise fall into the hands of rebels. In these various ways the savings of many years were consumed, and tens of thousands who had lived in comfort, if not in opulence, were reduced to want or something quite near thereto.

Besides, the peculiar labor system of those States was broken up. This is not a light matter. It is easy to say, let those who never worked before, go to work now; but it is not easy for men who have not been accustomed to labor; who have been accustomed to regard labor as degrading; who do not know how to set themselves at work, and who are ignorant of the manner in which industrial processes are conducted, to set about the task with any promise of bringing much to pass.

It may be admitted, moreover, that the blacks are not working as steadily or with as large commercial results, as when they were held in bondage. Under the old system, their happiness was not taken into the account; and they were driven so as to get the most out of them that was possible. Now, they consult their own comfort, doing no more than they please. This is just what white men do in a state of liberty, and the blacks, having attained to that state, follow the example set before them. So long as liberty remains to either race, this privilege cannot be abated. It is quite likely some of the blacks do not work as much as they ought. That a good many whites do not, abundant evidence every where attests.

Such a transition from one system of labor to another is always and necessarily attended by infelicities. It commonly happens that under a slave system branches of industry thrive which wither and nearly or quite disappear under a system of compensated labor. It takes time to adjust labor to vast changes in its condition.

In addition to these causes of impoverishment the Southern people have experienced two bad seasons for crops in succession. Natural causes have aggravated the miseries they brought upon themselves.

All, therefore, of all these sources of distress, it is a work of supererrogation to look into the temporary political status of any of those States for the solution of their troubles. If Georgia had been restored to its old place in the Union, there would have been no less blight or mildew, no fewer destructive insects, not a blade of grass or grain more than as the case has stood.—Time, patience, industry, perseverance, are the attributes by means of which the present misfortunes are to be retrieved. If the Southern States shall in ten years regain their former measure of prosperity, they will do well. When a hurricane has swept through a district its track can ordinarily be traced for a long while. The evidences of its destructive power are not easily effaced. So, when a gigantic war has rolled over a land it wastes and ruins, more and blights, whatever it touches. It lays up the springs and streams of prosperity, leaving no channels where plenty once overflowed.

It is a debate not only of humanity and of patriotism that as far as the present distress of the South can be medicated, it shall be. The people of the different sections are no longer foes but citizens of a common country, and sharers in a common destiny. What blights one section, benefits the other. Commercial men, from the nature of their vocation, understand this better than men in some other callings. Let them take the lead in suggesting and carrying into effect the measures suited to the occasion.

RISE OF THE RIVERS.

The natural rescue of full channels in our rivers has already been felt in commercial circles. Trade has considerably brightened and money become a shade easier, with the prospect of a plethora after the banks shall have made their January statements. The coal men have succeeded in getting out the vast floating fields of lumpy and slack in which so much of their capital had been buried, and, within a few days, will have received in cash the returns for their previous black diamonds. Nor have the coal men alone taken advantage of the present rise in the rivers to get their stock to the lower markets for consumption into cash. Every boat which left the wharf was weighed down with iron, nails, agricultural implements, glass, and hundreds of other articles of Pittsburgh manufacture, sent out to find market by shrewd dealers who appreciate the cheap transportation facilities occasionally afforded by the rivers.

While the Monongahela has been doing its full share of labor in helping the mineral wealth dug from its banks to be marketed, its swifter neighbor, the Allegheny, has gladdened the hearts of the oil dealers with large invoices of petroleum which had been awaiting shipment by many months. During the recent brief swelling of that river there will be brought into the city more oil than could or would be transported over the railway which follows its course into the heart of the oil region.

From the low life and impetus given trade by the rise in our rivers and its brilliant prospects for good times a few weeks hence, we of Pittsburgh should be as grateful for the Christmas present of rain from heaven, as they down in Cincinnati and Louisville, who are thanking God that they have been delivered from the anticipated distresses of a coal famine.

TWENTY-FIVE of the Republican journals published in the northern and northwestern portions of Pennsylvania have expressed a preference by Mr. Geisha A. Grow, as the candidate for Vice President. Able, experienced, clear sighted, true, he commands the popular confidence.

European Politics. National Convention will be held in May. It is probable the Slave Question in Europe will be fought out in America.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN ITALY.

"There is a dilemma. The Pope needs Rome for his independence. Italy aspires to the possession of Rome, which she considers as an imperative requisite of her unity. Well, we declare, in the name of the French Government, Italy shall not take possession of Rome! (Loud applause.) Never!"

These are the words in which Mr. ROUHER announced to the Corps Legislatif the determination of the Emperor of the French on the Roman question. It was because of this determination, and the consequences which would be likely to result from it, that a scheme for thoroughly re-organizing the French army was submitted to the same body for approval. True, the statement was made that this scheme was altogether disconnected from all plans concerning Italy, and, while curtailing the national expenses, would operate as a guarantee for the peace of Europe. But no member of the Legislative body believed this statement, though it was made on the authority of the Emperor. Just as little was it credited by intelligent individuals outside the Chambers. The Emperor has earned the reputation of saying, not the things which are true, but the things which are convenient.

In accordance with the announcement of this purpose to prevent the consummation of Italian unity, the Emperor has ordered a reinforcement, consisting of twenty thousand men, to proceed to Civita Vecchia.

If anybody should infer from this that the cause of Italian unity was hopeless, and that, in the language of Mr. Rouher, Italy will never take possession of Rome, he would show a great misapprehension of the character of the French Emperor and betray a profound ignorance of those ideas by which the current of modern events is shaped and impelled. Napoleon is not a man of deep convictions, or of any convictions whatever. Cold, impassive, subtle and unscrupulous, he is actuated solely by what he deems politic at the moment.

When he desired to acquire Savoy he proffered his aid to Italy in consideration of the coveted province. Being unwilling to confess that he made war upon his neighbors, and sacrificed the lives of tens of thousands of his subjects, for a petty territorial aggrandisement, he resorted to high-sounding generalities, so as to cover his cupidity with a halo of generosity. Italy was to be free and united, and this in virtue of the doctrine of the solidarity of peoples. France was vaunted as the only nation that waged war disinterestedly for the defence of an idea. There was a grandeur in these utterances; and for a time the conduct of the Emperor seemed to be in harmony with his words. But he not only stopped suddenly short in his performance, but exacted the public payment of the compensation for which he sold the lives of his troops.

Now the Emperor presents himself as the enemy of Italian unity, and as the champion of the Pope. The contradiction involved in this change of attitude, he holds to be lighter than vanity. Consistency, principle or honor he does not allow to stand in the way of an achievement which he deems desirable. He now acts with the clerical party, not because he is a devotee, or has ever a decent respect for religion in any of its popular forms. His wife monopolizes the piety of his household, because she is the only member thereof whose sentiments flow in that direction. But NAPOLEON does not neglect the Politics of Religion, or, rather, he does not mean to let slip the advantages which are apparent in now favoring the wishes of those who control that vast organization known as the Catholic Church. His piety is not offended with the proposition to make Rome the capital of Italy, any more than it was a few years ago, when he pledged his word in the face of the world to produce that consummation but his interests have taken a short turn, and he follows them.

What may immediately result from his fresh avowal cannot be foretold. Italy, unaided and alone, is not a match for France; and even the popular enthusiasm, high as it seems to run, will hesitate before challenging so unequal a strife. How far Prussia has been placed in a position, by more recent disclosures, which would induce her to stand aloof from Italy in case it should be involved in a war with France can hardly be estimated until the crisis shall actually happen. Within a month, NAPOLEON, in his address to the representatives of the French nation, declared that in respect to Germany he accepted a unification which had become inevitable; otherwise, he would consent to a condition of affairs in Germany which he means to resist to the utmost in Italy. Was he sincere in thus consenting that Prussia shall absorb as much of Germany as it can? Or, was this consent simulated only to detach Prussia from Italy in the emergency now arising? Can Prussia tell? She may feel that the avowal of NAPOLEON is simply an acknowledgment of her power—which power is equal to her necessities under any conceivable future circumstances. In this event she will be apt to let Italy do as best she can with her giant antagonist.

"Forever," NAPOLEON promises much more than he is master of. His lease of life is running to its close, and some can say who shall sit after him on the throne of France.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

Arrangements have been made for the consolidation of three Pennsylvania Railroads. 1. The Oil Creek road, extending from Corry to Petroleum Center, a distance of thirty eight miles. 2. The Farmers Road, extending from Petroleum Center to Oil City, a distance of eight miles. 3. Reno, Oil Creek and Pithole road, extending (up Cherry Run) nineteen miles.

The consolidated line will be laid throughout with both broad and narrow gauge, so as to afford connection with all the roads pointing towards New York. It will connect with the Philadelphia and Erie road both at Warren and Corry; with the New York Central at Corry by means of the Buffalo Cross Cut, which runs from Corry to Brocton on the Lake Shore road, and so on to Buffalo; and with the Atlantic and Great Western road at both Oil Creek and Corry, and by that road connecting with the Erie Railway at Salamanca.

The arrangement is that the consolidated road shall receive and deliver freights from and to all other roads without discrimination for or against any. The consolidated line have control of a very large amount of oil, which is a fair basis for a profitable business.

This consolidated line also connects at Oil City with the Allegheny Valley road, leading down to Pittsburgh. Of course, this opens all the connections beyond Oil City for operations to and from Pittsburgh.

Several of the northern counties memorials to the Legislature are in circulation for signature, asking for the establishment of a State Lunatic Asylum for the accommodation of that section. Towanda and Williamsport are each spoken of as a suitable location for it.

In Berks county a similar movement has been commenced for an Asylum to be located at Reading, and to accommodate perhaps a dozen of the adjoining counties.

It is very probable that two additional institutions will ultimately be required, but economy and utility alike protest against small establishments of this order.

PASSENGERS now go from Chicago to Cheyenne without change of cars, a temporary bridge having been thrown across the Missouri at Omaha. Distance, 1,000 miles.

The Chicago Manufacturers, at their meeting on Friday night, fully endorsed the action of the Cleveland Convention.

SQUELCHING OUT FENIANISM.

During the rebellion in the United States the character of the leaders therein, and the depth to which their passions were stirred, found accurate admeasurement in the means to which they resorted to gain their ends. When they stooped to incendiarism, to assassination, to the dissemination of pestilential diseases, to the massacre of foes engaged in legitimate warfare, and to the systematic starvation of disarmed and helpless prisoners, it was known and understood of all men that they were thoroughly in earnest, and that in respect to civilization they nearly touched the verge of barbarism.

In Great Britain the Fenian Brotherhood are exhibiting similar characteristics. That they feel a profound consciousness of wrongs endured and are resolved, if not upon redress, then at least upon revenge, and by any means, no matter how atrocious, are facts altogether undeniable. It does not follow because men feel that they are wronged, that they are so. Men are notoriously bad judges in all cases in which they are interested. Passions, prejudices, ambitions, rise up like clouds, obscuring the light of reason, when men undertake to determine how far their rights are impigned and by what instrumentalities they may vindicate these pretensions.

The majority of the men who constitute the Fenian Brotherhood, whether in the United States or in Europe, are addicted to crimes of violence. In this country, as the records of the courts everywhere attest, they are guilty of full half of all the crimes of this description that are committed. No reasonable man asks or expects that they shall deport themselves better than the average of the people among whom they live; but this comparative monopoly of offences which they assert, especially of violence towards persons and properties, necessarily subjects them to harsh admadversions. It constitutes the excuse or justification which the English government and people constantly plead for the severities manifest in their policy towards Ireland.

Nor ought it to escape notice in this connection that the executions which the English government has enforced of convicted Fenians, have not disclosed the tendency expected therefrom. It was supposed that when the rigor of the authorities was aroused, and that the gallows had claimed and embraced its victims, such terror would be struck into the hearts of the disaffected inhabitants as would cause them to quail. This supposition has been disappointed. This was foreseen by those who had carefully analyzed the effect of fear upon human conduct. It may, indeed, be possible to institute a system of governmental terrorism that shall absolutely appall those against whom it is directed; but, it possible, such a system must necessarily be so horrible as to affright everybody else. This prevents the carrying of such a design into effect in modern days. Even in ancient times when brutality was the rule rather than the exception, conquerors found it difficult to restrain subjected population, and often resorted to the plan of sweeping a whole nation into captivity, and planting the denuded territory with new inhabitants. Napoleon popular forms. His wife monopolizes I. smote nations not only with the terror of his military genius, but with horrible cruelties designed to crush all sense of independence. What he did himself, he commanded his lieutenants to do likewise. But these brutalities did not prevent nations from striking him in turn. Russia has resorted to infamous barbarities to crush the spirit of Poland; but at frequent intervals that heroic people make giant efforts to break their fetters. Robespierre and his associates did the worst the modern world has witnessed to silence dissent and make people acquiesce; but their enormities led them all to the guillotine.

Whether Great Britain will profit by these instances, or disregard them to her cost, is yet an unsolved problem. The majority of her people seem to be wiser than her government, and may instill some portion of their wisdom into the rulers.

PARTON'S PITTSBURGH.

We like Mr. PARTON'S biographies and descriptions of cities. They are readable and instructive. They are not always accurate. He, like other men, has his likes and dislikes. His prejudices affect his writings. He sometimes draws on his imagination to make out his story. Then much depends on his sources of information. He says what he sees and hears. What he does not know he cannot be expected to tell. Hence a description may be correct so far as it goes, but be imperfect. An artist may paint perfectly the body of a man, but if the head is omitted it will be somewhat defective.

And Mr. PARTON has at last "done" Pittsburgh. We breathe more freely. Pittsburgh is not extinguished; its fires still burn. We have too much iron and coal to be put out by a single breath. Neither are we highly indignant as were our friends below us last August. He has said much that is true and said it well. What we most regret is that he could not have seen more of our surroundings; our elegant suburban residences, and come in contact with more of our citizens, in different professions, some of our preachers and scholars, and then we might have had some slight allusion to the immaterial. We have some men of mark here, and give some attention to the culture of the mind and heart—have some educational institutions or the greater the shame. We are not, in this respect, by any means what we wish we were. But we have our Jacques and Hodge—men as well known abroad at least as Rev. Mr. MAYO. It is a singular fact that comparatively few of our citizens know what institutions we have in our cities. For the benefit, therefore, of our people, as well as for the information of our friends abroad, we regret the complete silence on this subject. From all Mr. PARTON'S writings we are led to believe that the theatre, however low, better suits his taste than the sanctuary. Had he visited some of our houses of worship, he might have seen many men who "appear to take the slightest interest in their clothes," and "many pair of yellow kids which have remained so more than ten minutes." The graphic description of the view seen from Cliff street does not surprise us. Other men would have seen other things. Besides our beautiful Cemetery, our Arsenal, our Prison, our Copper and Steel Works, we have our three Theological Seminaries, one of them one of the largest in our country; our telescope, the same in size as the famous one in the Dudley Observatory, and of the same make; our School of Design, our University, and our Female College, large and flourishing.

Strangers will smile at the "hackmen who demand the exact fair by law established," and citizens, when told that the necessaries of life are "cheaper here than in any other city east or west," will say they "cannot see it."

But Mr. PARTON did very well with the materials he had. We wish he had had more and some of a different kind.

THE Philadelphia *North American* wants the Radicals to haul off from the Republican party, and run candidates of their own for President and Vice President. Does our contemporary desire to be beaten so badly next fall that it would be needless to count the votes cast by its set?

AMONG the queer things of the day is the radical, loyal *Independent* with two or three columns each week "writing" ... the aristocratic and rebel sympathiz... ...ling Dickens.

THE suggestion is m... Pessenden is the s... Republicans can ne...

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notwithstanding there is no concert of action in regard to the Week of Prayer, proposed by the Evangelical Alliance, in this city, or immediate neighborhood, this season, we present a programme, suggested as better suited to American Christians, and omit the one prepared by the Alliance, for the benefit of those ministers and people who may desire to observe the occasion, irrespective of the action of others, as follows: Sunday, January 5th, 1868—Evangelization of the World. For missions to heathen and nominally Christian lands. That the Holy Spirit may bless all missionaries, mission schools and all native Christians, especially the native ministry. China (and India, too) the great mission field of the American Churches. Monday, January 6th.—Local Churches. For a blessing on the Word preached to the conversion of the impenitent, and the greater consecration of believers; on all meetings for prayer; on Christian households, and the baptized children of the Church. Tuesday, January 7th.—Home Evangelization. For lay effort, Young Men's Christian Association, Bible and Tract work, the Religious Press. Wednesday, January 8th.—The Freedmen. For the Divine blessing on all preachers of the gospel and teachers among them; upon all efforts to improve their condition, and specially that they may all enjoy the blessings of civil and religious freedom. Thursday, January 9th.—Home Missions. For Churches, Sabbath Schools, and institutions of learning in the destitute portions of the country. For Home Missionaries and their families, colporteurs, and all efforts to reach our foreign population with the Gospel. Friday, January 10th.—Our Country. For all in authority; for wise and just laws; the speedy and wise adjustment of all national difficulties; for the return of kindly and brotherly feeling in all parts of the country. For the proper influence of Christian men, and for union among Christians. Saturday, January 11th.—The Holy Spirit. For the blessing of the Holy Spirit on all efforts to promote the Kingdom of Christ; that revivals may be enjoyed in the churches, and that a missionary spirit may prevail in our colleges and seminaries, and that our country may be prepared to follow the leadings of Divine Providence. Sunday, January 12th.—Sabbath Schools. For Christian instruction in the Family and in Sabbath Schools. For the Christian culture of the youth of the land with reference to the future of the Church, and the world's evangelization.

Rev. B. I. Ives, a Methodist minister, chaplain to the State prison at Auburn, New York, has dedicated over one hundred and fifty churches, and in *every instance* has succeeded in raising the whole amount of indebtedness.

The Anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the M. E. Church, was held in Cincinnati last week, Bishop Clark presiding. According to the report of the treasurer, the receipts for the year were $27,314 62, the principal part having been contributed by the West. The Society cooperated chiefly with the missionary work of the Church. Twenty-nine schools have been organized, with fifty-one teachers, and about five thousand pupils in day schools, and nearly three thousand in Sunday Schools. Interesting addresses were delivered by Bishops Clark and Kingsley, and Rev. Frank S. De Hass, of Washington, D. C.

Rev. Charles Beecher, who was charged by the Georgetown (Mass.) Congregational Church, with heresy, and summarily suspended by the Congregational Conference, has been notified that the action is rescinded, on the ground that, the vote of suspension was "uncongregational and unconstitutional."

A series of articles, on the subject of "Holiness of Heart," is being published in the *Christian Intelligencer*, written by Rev. I. M. See, of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, which has provoked quite a lively discussion in that paper. His theory and experience of purity of heart, it is alleged by one writer, to be contrary to the standards of the Church. The discussion is likely to be protracted and instructive.

The Western *Christian Advocate*, speaking of the interesting work of grace in progress in the Fifth Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, gives an account of a meeting held in the Sabbath school, connected with the Church, at which about five hundred and fifty persons were present, children and adults. During the special religious services, in place of the ordinary exercises, while the hymn was sung, "Come to Jesus just now," forty young persons rose to ask for prayer. At the close of the services about fifty persons remained for conversation and prayer.

The *American Presbyterian* takes strong and decided ground against the double session of the Sunday school on the Sabbath, and urges as a reason that the practice seriously militates against the attendance of the children on preaching. There is some ground for this view, and yet the great fact is generally lost sight of that the indisposition of youth to attend divine services arises too frequently from such causes, as the relaxation of parental discipline; tendencies of the age, and the demoralization which obtains in society, according to modern parlance.

The members of the Synod of Pittsburgh of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, who protested against the action of the majority of that body come time ago, have re affirmed this protest, and claim that the course of the majority leaves them the undoubted right to regard themselves as the Pittsburgh Synod, with its original doctrinal position, constitution and name. They organized the Synod of Pittsburgh by the election of officers: Rev. E. F. Ehrnfeld, President; Rev. Samuel B. Barnetz, Secretary; C. Yeager, Esq., Treasurer; and Rev. J. G. Gaelman, Miss. President. Rev. J. H. W. Stukenberg and P. Graff, Esq., were elected delegates to the next meeting of the General Synod. Without entering into the discussion of the differences which agitate the Lutheran Church, it is proper to say, as we understand the matter, the action named above is by the party who claim adherence to the General Synod, while the other favor the General Council, formally organized recently at Fort Wayne, Ind. We believe the Lutheran church, Seventh street, Rev. S. Laird, pastor, adheres to the latter, while the Allegheny church, of which C. Yeager, Esq., of this city, is an active member, claim connection with the General Synod.

Great enthusiasm was aroused at the dedication of the magnificent Methodist Episcopal Church at Detroit, Michigan, recently, by Bishop Simpson's sermon on that occasion. A Congregationalist present, said: "The Bishop's sermon is worth two hundred dollars to me, put it down."

A correspondent of the *Journal and Messenger* (Baptist) declares that the Baptists "do not claim to be Protestant," He thinks there are not "different branches of the Church of Christ," but that Baptists alone are the "legal succession of the Apostolic churches."

Quite a discussion occurred at a grand Sunday School demonstration at Cincinnati, Ohio, not long ago, on the question "How to teach so as to lead the child to Christ." Three things were made prominent, says the *Western Christian Advocate*. 1. Prepare to *convince* as well as *persuade* your scholars, that is, intelligently and thoroughly; 2. Win their hearts by the gentleness and kindness of your manner—"the neck is bent by the sword, but the heart wins the heart"; 3. Have your souls, by long waiting on God, in the closet, full and overflowing with desire for the salvation of other souls.

During the sessions of the Society of Friends at Chicago last week, a number of the delegates appeared at the noon ...etings and took part in its ex... prayer ... ercises.

FAC...

—Cholera has reappeared in Prussia.

—Rochester, New York, has a Grant Club.

—Sweden is about to send a Consul General to China.

—One of the brightest lights of science—Magnesium.

—The oldest inhabitant of Pittsford, New York is sixty-two.

—Delaware newspapers complain loudly of Delaware schools.

—A convention of planters has been called to meet in Selma, Alabama.

—The Harvard boat crew think of challenging that of Oxford, England, to a race.

—A Boston man uses his teeth to kill rats with. He is a regular *terrier* to the rats.

—The Presbyterians are going to establish a female college at Abingdon, W. Va.

—The destitution and consequent despair seem to be on the increase in the South.

—The iron work for A. T. Stewart's new warehouse will cost three hundred thousand dollars.

—45,000 people have already witnessed the new spectacular play of "Undine," in Chicago.

—Temperance revivals are going on in all the villages and towns of Wyoming county, New York.

—The Vicksburg *Republican* was dressed in mourning for General Maltby, late Mayor of that city.

—The failure of the potatoe crop and the unusually heavy snows have caused great distress in Galicia.

—The wells in Hillsdale, Michigan, are dry, and the ground is frozen too hard for the people to dig new ones.

—The Old Colony Railroad, in Massachusetts, was seven thousand dollars out of pocket by the late snow storm.

—The American Missionary Association of Chicago received $2,500 a piece from two gentlemen, for Christmas gifts.

—An old sailor in a Massachusetts poor house once took dinner with Gen. Washington. His name is Moses Nye.

—Ten thousand dollars have been voted for the purchase of a steam fire engine by the people of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

—Six thousand dollars have been subscribed by the citizens of Augusta, Me., for the support of a good school for girls.

—A bill to repeal the prohibitory liquor law will be presented to the Massachusetts Legislature as soon as it opens.

—The Mississippi Valley Navigation Company is almost organized. New Orleans has received the project with much favor.

—Nearly a thousand letters with photographs were received in Boston in reply to an advertisement for a wife "for a man of means."

—One hundred and ninety-one horses were slaughtered for human food in Verviers, Belgium, during the first three quarters of this year.

—Joseph Scharf, of Chicago, hung himself in his own cellar, in the afternoon, after having eaten his Christmas dinner with his family.

—Two thousand pairs of rubber boots and shoes per day are made by $500,000 worth of machinery in the Candee rubber factory of New Haven.

—A little boy, only seventeen months old, succeeded in getting a phial of creosote and swallowing it, on Christmas day, in Chicago. He died.

—Polish druggists are obliged to use the Russian language in describing their drugs after the first of January next. Latin and Polish are contraband.

—The London *Spectator* has a criticism on "Norwood" which can hardly please Mr. Beecher, whose success as a novelist does not not seem to be established.

—The school board of Elmira, N. Y., has prohibited all unvaccinated children from attending school. It at the same time gives them all an opportunity to be vaccinated free of charge.

—A father in New York received the pardon of his son, for a Christmas present, from Governor Fenton. The young man was sentenced last January for ten years, for embezzlement.

—A Judge in Wisconsin forgot the time he had appointed for the meeting of Court, and arrived an hour after time, only to find the Court adjourned and no one left in the neighborhood.

—A citizen of Chicago recently paid $10,000 for a set of bed-room furniture in New York. A pair of arm chairs is for sale, at the same shop where this set was sold, at the moderate price of $2,500.

—The Vermont Legislature has passed an act which is thoroughly bovine. It is to prevent paupers putting themselves on towns to which they do not belong. The offence is to punished with a fine.

—The professors of the Harvard Medical College dined with their pupils at the Revere House, Boston, on Friday, and spent the evening in social conversation and singing. Some of the brightest lights of science were invited guests.

—On Christmas day a young man, named Edward Wilder, attempted to jump from the fore car of a train to the tender and fell on the track. The whole train, consisting of nineteen cars, passed over him. It was a freight train on the Chicago and Great Eastern Road.

PERSONAL.

—Mazini is dangerously ill.

—*Le Nord* says Col. Kelly has taken refuge in Belgium.

—Thirty-three thousand persons reside in Leavenworth, Kansas.

—Mr. Ocanyan is to lecture on the Orient, in Keokuk, this winter.

—Fanny Kemble Butler will give readings in Boston in January.

—A bear weighing 360 pounds was recently shot in Lewis county, Ky.

—A brilliant meteor was seen at Weymouth, Mass., on Saturday evening.

—A woman in Illinois recently sold her husband to another woman for $120.

—The venerable Signor Blitz is still diabolizing, although this is said to be his last season.

—Betty and Emily Rigl, the danseuses, are the stars of the Black Crook troupe in New Orleans.

—Albert Smith, a freedman, has been appointed justice of the peace in Tuscaloosa, Ala., by Gen. Pope.

—Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt, the renowned cantatrice, is a daughter of Signor Blitz. She is now singing in Milan.

—Although the times are very hard in Texas, there is plenty of food throughout the State, and no danger of famine or starvation.

—The physicians of Meridian, Miss., have entered into an agreement not to render professional services to any one who refuses to pay.

—Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., and author of several widely read religious books, is dead. He was pastor of a Scotch Presbyterian Church in London.

—An unusual number of centenarians seem to have been dying this year. Mrs. Christine Barclay, aged 102 years, born in Philadelphia and died in Kentucky, is the last of whom we have heard.

—Mr. Jacob Barker is before the Bankrupt's Court in New Orleans. This, so many times an ex-millionaire, is going to try and retrieve his fortunes once again, although past eighty years of age.

—The late George W. Kendal, who so long and ably conducted the New Orleans *Picayune*, said in his last letter, that he had never been to school ten months in his life. He did better. He went to a printing office.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Honey Yielding Flowers.

The blossoms of a vast number of grasses, weeds, grains, shrubs and trees, are visited more or less by bees, for the purpose of collecting honey or beebread, or both. The worthless weed and the valuable fruit tree, the lowly white clover and the majestic tulip tree, each yield a tempting offering to the busy little collectors.

I propose to mention some of the flowers that seem to yield the most honey in this section, beginning with those that blossom first in the spring. The soft maple furnishes the first blossoms that amount to much. Two or three pounds per hive of peculiar tasting honey, are often stored from them. If bees live till the last of April, when the maple puts forth its leaves and blossoms, there is very little danger of their starving that season. The cherry comes soon after the maple, and furnishes the bees abundant and profitable employment. The apple and pear follow soon after, and yield considerable honey, if the weather is pleasant enough to permit the bees to work. Nearly all that is gathered from these early flowers is generally consumed in a short time, in rearing brood, which is done extensively at this season, and supporting the bees. Last season I had occasion to open one of my hives two weeks after apple blossoms, and I found the combs well filled with brood, but there was not more than a pound of honey in the hive. Mr. King advises bee keepers to sow a field of turnips every year, and harvest only the largest, leaving enough in the ground to run to seed the next year to make a pasture for the bees, between fruit blossoms and clover; but I find that they do not store much from turnips, the seed of which is grown extensively in this section. White clover comes in blossom about the first of June, and continues about six weeks. This is the main reliance for surplus honey, although the tulip and basswood being in flower at the same time, it is impossible to determine the yield of each, but a hive that casts no swarms ought to give from twenty-five to fifty pounds of surplus box-honey during the season of white clover.

We have a season between clover and buckwheat, when there are very few flowers. Mr. Quinby says that, in many places, buckwheat is the main dependence for surplus honey, but my bees have never filled a single box from it, although there has been an abundance of it grown in the neighborhood. The past season I had quite a number of boxes partly full of clover honey, which I left on the hives, thinking they might be filled from buckwheat, but they contained rather less, at the close of the buckwheat season than at the beginning. In September we have in this neighborhood an abundance of golden rod, a weed much visited by bees, and one that yields considerable honey, but otherwise a worthless intruder in neglected pastures and fence corners. After the golden rod and wild aster, which are usually found growing together, go to seed, the labors of bees are over for the season.

I have named only a few of the many flowers that yield their tempting sweets to the busy bee, so wonderfully adapted by its Maker for its work, but they are the most important ones. There is one thing that I think is not generally known —that a bee always gets his load from one kind of flower; for instance, if a bee is at work on one kind of food, he will not light on the wild aster, although it may be close by, and another that is at work on the aster will not leave them for any other flower. Whether they visit different kinds of flowers in their different trips, I am unable to say, but I know that they visit only one kind of flower in a trip.—G. F. P., in *Country Gentleman*.

The Homestead.

Do not break the horse's wind by hauling the manure over too great a breadth of land, nor by yourself and boys in undertaking to get over the same. Apply the dressing to a less quantity of land, and get more crops as the result, and with less labor for man and beast. When the writer was a boy his father used to plant from eighteen to twenty-five acres of corn, broom corn and potatoes annually, manuring at the rate of from five to seven loads to the acre and getting from fifteen to twenty-five bushels of corn to the acre, averaging perhaps twenty bushels. And it was worth then, from fifty to sixty-seven cents per bushel. I have since, on some of the same farms, produced a crop of corn, upon which a premium was awarded me, for over one hundred bushels to the acre, and it is worth one dollar per bushel. But in order to do it I heeded the injunctions given above and was careful of my horse's wind. And after that crop was removed, and the land seeded down, which was done with timothy and clover, but not with wheat, producing nearly twenty-seven bushels to the acre, the land produced good heavy crops of number one hay. Now which is the most profitable course to pursue, viz: to cultivate three acres well and get more crops, or run over twenty acres or more, for an inferior crop. To work like the devil yourself all summer, to get the land plowed, and keep the boys on the jump all the time, or take things a little more coolly? You may make your own answer. Will it spoil that piece of land to be without cropping for the year? Will it not really recuperate by resting a little? Think of it, before you venture to take up too much land, and contrive too much work for the boys. If the grass is running out, turn it over, after haying, manure and reseed.—*New England Homestead*.

PRECOCITY OF A GAME PULLET.—During the twenty years that I have been a breeder of poultry, I have not had an instance of such precocity as the one I am about to mention. On the 10th of March this year the fowl referred to was hat hed. In July she showed signs that she would soon begin to lay eggs. I had her and a cockerel put into a room, out of which they could not been since then. On August 12th she began to lay, and in 28 days laid 28 eggs. On the 11th of September I set her with 10 eggs, seven of which were fruitful. She has now six fine chickens, and although not yet eight months ole, she looks as maternally as her grandmother.—*Cor. London Field*.

WATER-PROOF HARNESS BLACKING.—A correspondent of the *Field* gives the following receipt for harness blacking, which he has used for several years, and is perfectly convinced of its excellence:

Beeswax (shred fine) eight ounces, turpentine sufficient to cover it; let them stand till the wax is dissolved (three or four days) ivory black four ounces, olive oil (I use neatsfoot oil) two ounces, Prussian blue two ounces. Rub the ivory black and Prussian blue well together to a fine powder in a mortar; then add the oil, and gradually the other ingredients, and thoroughly mix them. If it gets hard by keeping, soften with turpentine. I have only one brush used —one end for blacking, the other for polishing.

ARRIVAL OF ANGORA GOATS IN LIVERPOOL.—The Americans have, by crossing the Angora goat with the American goat, proved that they can produce hair of a quality to equal that grown from a pure Angora blood. Hitherto the experiment has been on a small scale, but an endeavor is to be made to extend it. With that object in view, Mr. Delhi, an American gentleman, has been to Asia Minor, collecting a herd of Angora goats for the purpose of importing them into the United States. On the 4th ult., he arrived in Liverpool with a herd of one hundred and fifty-four goats and five shepherds' dogs. They were conveyed to Mr. Johnson's cattle yard, Old Swan, where they were kept until Wednesday, the 16th inst., when they were embarked on board the ship Resolute, which has since sailed for New York.—*Liverpool Daily Post*.

KEEP THE CALVES THRIFTY.—A calf kept, in winter and summer, in thrifty growth, at two years old, will make as much, and more beef, than one neglected fully kept at two that age. The profit will be found on the side of the two-year old, and the loss on the four-year old; yet the owner of the latter has pursued this system, if system it may be called, with the idea he was saving money. Keep the thrifty animal two years longer in the same way, and something very handsome in the way of beef will be the result—while the starveling can never pay the expense of its rearing and feeding.—*Farm and Fireside*.

THREE-MINUTE CHURNS.—We apprehend a correspondent of the *Wisconsin Farmer* tells the experience of most dairymen who have been foolish enough to buy three-minute churns, when he says that one which he tried brought the butter in less than three minutes, but the butter would not have sold for more than ten cents per pound, while that made in a dash churn, in thirty or forty minutes, sold for thirty cents per pound.

THE CATAWINA RASPBERRY.—Thomas Meehan says fruit is of no value unless properly managed; but if so managed, it is valuable and productive as a late sort. "All that is necessary is to cut it down in the spring to about two feet, and pile plenty of manure about the root on the surface of the ground." Thus treated, the plants do not die out, but continue productive an indefinite number of years.

FOREIGN CLIPPINGS.

—Near Trieste, in Austria, the artificial propagation of lobsters has been commenced, and over 42,000 raised in a single season.

—In England, a brewing pan is in process of construction, that will hold when completed 1,300 barrels of beer, and with its contents will weigh 220 tons. This, it is stated, will be the largest brewing pan in that country.

—The total number of trees planted in Paris is about 148,000, occupying 7.48 per cent. of the entire area of the city. The elm is the principal tree in the promenades; next come the plane, the horse chestnut, the maple, the linden, the acacia and the ailanthus.

—In Paris it is an offence to do anything showing disrespect of the Emperor. It is announced that recently a number of persons have been arrested by the police for tearing down the copies of the Emperor's opening speech to the French Chambers from the walls on which they were posted.

—Late advices from St. Thomas report a new obstacle to the construction of St. Thomas, in the objection of the people of that island to saddle themselves with United States import duties, a little shipping trade among the adjacent islands being the source of business of the majority of the people.

—Our readers doubtless remember the horrible catastrophe at Santiago, in Chili, where so many lives were lost by the burning of the great cathedral. Such was the prejudice against the construction of the building, that it has been determined to blot it from the face of the earth, and the foundations are being removed and worked up into other buildings.

—The English do not seem to like jury service any better than the Americans. In an English court, recently, on a juryman's name being called, he fell down in a fit so severe that it was necessary to carry him home; and another juryman handed in a note stating that he had been convicted of felony, and did not consider himself a fit person to try others.

—The end of the Paraguayan war is announced, the Paraguayans, completely exhausted, having asked for a suspension of hostilities. After a contest of two years and a half, which has frequently been very bloody, this war is happily at an end, and with the restoration of peace, which there is every reason to expect, it is stated that the free navigation of all the Brazilian waters is to be opened to the world.

—The Pall Mall *Gazette* regards the influence of newspapers as no greater now than it was a century ago. It says that "It is now within two of a hundred years since the first of the letters of Junius was printed in the *Public Advertiser*. Can any of us now allive recollect within our own experience any case of newspaper political influence greater than that which was exercised by an anonymous correspondent of a journal under this famous signature?"

—Siberia appears to be the great source of the world's supply of furs. From Siberia and the Isle of Lakon are for the most part only agglomeration of sand, ice and elephants' teeth. At every temperest the seacoasts ashore fresh heaps of mammoth tusks, and the inhabitants are able to drive a profitable trade in the fossil ivory thrown up by the waves. During the summer innumerable fishermen's barks drive their course to this isle of horrors, and in the winter immense caravans take the same route, all the conveys drawn by dogs, returning

The Pittsburg[illegible]

GLEANI[illegible]

—St. Louis is soon to [illegible]

—Lotti's German C[illegible] is playing with success in[illegible]

—A new cemetery is [illegible] formation in Chicago.

—Hon. Galusha A. [illegible] Monday and Tuesday in o[illegible]

—Prison City, a [illegible]e is evidently, is situated in [illegible]

—Therese, the famo[illegible]e, has lost her voice and tur[illegible] teller.

—There are forty-[illegible] professional photographers [illegible]pan.

—The Chinese tea [illegible] year is estimated at ninety m[illegible].

—*Heaven's Journal* [illegible] Parisian newspaper.

—The Archbishop [illegible] is in Spain.

—A new radical pa[illegible] started in Savannah, Mo.

—Several prominen[illegible]men of Belfast, Me., have [illegible]ted for smuggling.

—It is said that Gordon was as fond of horses as [illegible]k as is Gen. Grant.

—There are one hu[illegible]twenty-five students at the Williston Academy, at East Hamp.

—The late heavy sn[illegible] away part of the breakw[illegible]mouth Beach, Mass.

—Five hundred [illegible]y-seven acres of metropolitan[illegible]re taken up by grave yards.

—The salmon fish Tweed has been bad this year of the low water.

—Queen Victoria [illegible]e people of Portsmouth fifty meadow land to be used as a pr[illegible].

—A farmer near Conn., became angry at one o[illegible] recently and let it freeze to d[illegible]revenge.

—Moses Fox was the 23d ult., for smuggling, [illegible]ns. He was released on $3,0[illegible]

—New Orleans has the lead of the Northern cities in excitement over Edwin Booth.

—Two thousand feet sugar per day are manufactured[illegible]worth, Illinois.

—The ice carried in of the new bridge over the [illegible]at Quincy, Ill., on Sunday.

—Old Michael Me[illegible] of the best known Irishmen[illegible]delphia, died on Saturday, [illegible] years.

—A project is on [illegible]shington to secure the comple[illegible] Washington monument.

—Cudrifin, a small [illegible]witzerland, consisting of [illegible]oves and a school, has been de[illegible]te.

—Louisa Schlitt, [illegible]ied, Ill., failed in her attempt[illegible]icide recently, taking an[illegible] of morphine.

—An English exp[illegible]ninds his readers that no one [illegible] hear or ever will hear what Pilate [illegible]d the Pharisees had to themselv[illegible].

—Delegates to the [illegible]ulican Convention in Chicago [illegible] chosen in Connecticut at Hartford on the 15th instant.

—7,000,000 bushels[illegible] have already been sent to [illegible]m Minnesota, and fully as much is supposed still to be in the handsfarmers.

—Dayton, Ohio, has[illegible] more game of all kinds, from[illegible]alo to the squirrel, this year than[illegible] the past twelve.

—The sermons pre[illegible]the Boston Theatre are very [illegible], and the building is crowded [illegible]nday evening.

—A. H. Lee, the [illegible]rother of the Crosby Opera House, is spends time in trying to get togetherest private library in the country

—Oberlin, Ohio, [illegible]rtfully exercised on the subject [illegible]ary. The preachers [illegible]xhorted onbject from their pulpits.

—An unusual num[illegible]houses are being put up just now[illegible]arren, and the prospects are good [illegible]large crop in the spring.

—An iron dealer [illegible]nategler, who died recently at Berne, [illegible],000 francs for the foundation of [illegible]um for the poor.

—Five thousand [illegible]ple found a professorship of engi[illegible]in the University of Edinburg, [illegible]n given by Sir David Baxter.

—A grand Fenian[illegible] will take place in Philadelphi[illegible]New Year's day. The City Counse[illegible] to join in the procession.

—Mrs. Goss, who [illegible]s a saloon in Cincinnati, was brutsaulted by a crowd of rowdies on [illegible]nas day and is still in a very precaondition.

—Ministers of the [illegible] who have ceased to perform their duties are forbidden to perform [illegible]rriage ceremony in Vermont, by[illegible]nt law.

—Two hundred and-nine thousand and sixty-five [illegible]ants arrived in New York, from Ja[illegible]st to December 25th, 1867.

—The Democrats of[illegible]out are going to celebrate the [illegible]sionary with a grand banquet. It [illegible]anniversary of the battle of New O[illegible].

—"Undine" still [illegible] crammed houses in Chicago. It week was the most successful the week ever known in that town.

—1,850 pounds have received by a traveler in England[illegible]ompensation for injuries received [illegible]ent railroad accident.

—Upwards of sixty and copies of the game of Old Maid[illegible] been sold. It is the most popular[illegible]ever published.

—The office of Deputi[illegible]ector of the port of Mainstee, Wis., [illegible]roken open on the night of the [illegible]instant, and between five and six and dollars were stolen.

—A recent writer g[illegible]liss Bremer the credit of having [illegible]nted two very pleasant customs into [illegible]ountry—the celebration of golden [illegible]ngs and the Christmas tree.

—Persons sink so deep[illegible]themud in Erie that without help [illegible] are unable to extricate themselves[illegible]wo persons were in the predicamentontime on Ninth street the other d[illegible]

—The Illinois Indust[illegible]University will be opened in March[illegible]ll have professors in Mechanic[illegible]ity Tactics, Natural and Comm[illegible]cience, Metallurgy, Chemistry, [illegible]ngineering, Language, Literature, et[illegible]

—A swindler in Philad[illegible]succeeded in getting five hundred[illegible]worth gold leaf, last Monday[illegible]ying for[illegible]h a forged check. [illegible]avored at the game at another[illegible]re but [illegible]le is still at large

[illegible]able Coin Collecth[illegible]

[illegible]aper says: "Thirty of [illegible]ent in treasure[illegible]ble pur[illegible]ions of outstating [illegible]rrencies. The [illegible]M-Rebellion Fer[illegible]ium and [illegible]er or bronzes of [illegible]k in Paris, from time of [illegible]ns down to the present [illegible]. The second collection, belonging to [illegible]dame Feilman, consists chiefly of [illegible]s and medals subsequent to the year [illegible], and perpetuates the recollection [illegible]olitical events since that period. [illegible]e of the two thousand two hundred [illegible]ative of which it is composed are inclu[illegible]in the other collection. The price [illegible]for the second is two thousand two hundred francs, which is very moderate consid[illegible]ering the number of the pieces[illegible]the many years' researches which [illegible]must have cost their author, M. Fe[illegible]s, formerly Sub-Director at the [illegible]ry of War, but now deceased."

—The *Italia* of Naples re[illegible]hat a few days since a M. Luigi de[illegible]ote, a rich landowner, while driving [illegible]in his carriage near Venafro, was [illegible]ed by brigands and carried off. The[illegible]man and a child who had been [illegible]with his father were sent back, with[illegible]and for one hundred thousand fra[illegible]under penalty of the death of M. [illegible]Peste. The public forces have gone [illegible]n pursuit of the brigands.

HORNE & CO'S

GEAT SALE

STILL CONTINUES.

THE GREATES BARGAINS OF THE DAY.

THE LRGEST STORE,

THE LAGEST STOCK,

THE BEST ASSORTET IN THIS CITY TO SELET FROM.

If You want Chisnas or New Year's Gifts,

COME TO

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

WE CONTINUE TO SELL

CHEAPER THAI THE CHEAPEST,

A LARGE STOCI OF NEW GOODS.

1,000 DOZN HANDKERCHIEFS,

Just Opened, all kind and qualities, and at NEW YORK PANIC PRICES!

REAL AND IMITATION LACES,

HANDKERCH'S, SETS COLARS, BARBES, COIFFEURS,

IN POINT, POIN APLIQUES AND VALENCIENNES.

The Latest Impotations and Choice Patterns

Embroideries, a splendi line.
Infant Robes, Caps and Vaists.
Brocha Scarfs, very cheap.
Beautiful Pieces of Embwidery.
Fine Slipper Patterns.
Fine Silk Suspenders, Enbroidered.
Cloak and Dress Ornaments.
Gent's Furnishing Goods, Ties Scarfs, Shirts.
Zephyr Knit Goods.
Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Scarfs, Mittens, Basques.
Two cases Balmoral Skirts, fresh goods, at $1.00.
Two cases Shirts and Drawers at 50 cents.
600 Pair Real French Corsets, at 1.00.
Gloves and Hosiery, all kinds, mucheaper than ever.
Brooches, Sets, Pins, Money Bags and Fancy Goods.
Fine Silk Umbrellas.
50 Dozen Bradley's Duplex Skirt, at $1.00, a great bargai; and many other articles too numerouto mention.
500 Fleecy Lined Hose, 20 cents.
Extra Fleecy Lined Hose, 25 cents.
Ladies' Fine Fur Top Kid Gloves, $150.
6 good and fashionable Hoop Skirts, at 50 cents, just recived.

WE ASK YOU TO CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVE

GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

AUCTION SALES.

BRICK STORE ROOM AND DWELLING, on SMITHFIELD ST., next to Diamond Alley, on TUESDAY evening, January 7th, at 8 o'clock, on the premises, if not previously sold at private sale, will be sold by auction, that desirable situated three story Brick House, No. 6 smithfield st., containing eight rooms, with room and [illegible] in the store room now occupied as a barber [illegible]. The lot is 21 ft. front on Smithfield street, by the depth of Diamond alley, and extending 60 ft in depth, with privilege of a 2 feet 10 inch front at the rear for access to Diamond alley. For further particulars inquire of WM. T. CHALFANT, Esq., No. 84 Fourth street, or [illegible] A. M'CLAIMS, Auct'r.

JNO. FRANCIS.....SAM'L FRANCIS.

J. & S. FRANCIS
CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,
Contracts taken for Builds, Store Fronts, and Jobbing. Particular attention given to Heavy Framing for Foundries, Rolling Mill Shops, of all descriptions.
Nos. 266 and 268 Robinson St., Allegheny City, Pa.
au17 4m

Z. H. PALMER,
House Builder and Carpenter,
Office, corner of BARKER'S ALY and DUQUESNE WAY.
Jobbing and repairing done in neatness and dispatch. jy9:tf5

WM. J. DICK,
Carpenter and Bilder,
No. 24 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, opposite High street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Residence, No. 163 Grant street.
Jobbing done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction warranted.
au8:3m*

HOUSE BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.
BUILDING and REPAIRS promptly attended to, by
FURGESON & BRO.
117 Smithfield st.
au17:

CONFECTIONERIES, &
SUGAR TOYS FOR HOLIDA,
A LARGE STOCK, WE WILL SELL
As Low as any House in the Ci
SHEPHARD'S
Steam Confectionery
317 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY W. HORBACH,
Confectionery and Bakery,
No. 209 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Seventh and Liberty.
LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best
ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.,
At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by
JULIUS RICHTER
No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.
ja23:m9

LIVERY STABLES.

MERCHANTS'
LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
J. W. NICHOLSON, PROPRIETOR.
NOS. 141 AND 143 THIRD STREET,
(Opposite Mechanic' Hotel.)
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., for hire. Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of Horses.
THOMAS MORELAND.....DANIEL L. MITCHELL.

MORELAND & MITCHELL,
Livery and Sale Stables,
66 LIBERTY STREET,
Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.
PITTSBURGH.
Particular attention paid to furnishing Hearses and Carriages for Funerals. Horses kept at livery. my9:y

HARRIS & EWING,
Wholesale Druggists,
Cor. of Liberty & Wayne Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
City and Country Trade Solicited.
dec:12
JAS. B. MEANOR.....JOS. ARPER.

MEANOR & HARPER,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUE
Commission Merchants,
249 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH
Consignments solicited.
REFERENCES—J. G. Martin, Cashier Exchange National Bank; J. S. Dilworth & Co.; T. Kennedy & Bro.

J. D. MATTHEWS,
STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTR,
234 Liberty Street, opposite Wood.
BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCIL MARKING PLATES, ALPHABET AND FIGURES to Shippers, Merchants and the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRIC. We defy competition.
AGENTS WANTED. ja23:4d

JAPANNING,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, B
WILLIAM LLOYD,
No. 2 St. Clair Street, PITTSBURH, PA.
Grocers' Tea Canisters Re-Japanned dial to new. nf:ly

L. N. HALL, Manufacturer o
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGAR,
Wholesale and retail dealer in TOACCO CIGARS, SNUFF, PIPES, &c, Louisvle T Stocc always on hand.
184 WOOD STREET.
a13:1y2 Corner Liberty, Pittsburg, P

REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE AT COST!
My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to remove into my new building, No. 126 SMITHFIELD ST., between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock at VERY LOW PRICES.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
oc18 s20 No. 100 Smithfield street.

D. K. TYLER.....F. P. ROBINSON.
TYLER & ROBINSON
(Successors to JAMES CHARLES),
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOG PUMPS,
And all kin's of WOODEN TUBING corner W WEST and THIRD streets, Allegheny City. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Repairing done on the shortest notice. a17:1y5

DERRY BONHAM,
PUMP MAKER,
Manufacturer of all kinds of WOODEN PUMPS, No. 32 THIRD STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.
Special attention given to the manufacture of LOG PUMPS. 21:y26

ION WORK FOR ALLEGHE-
COUNTY WORK HOUSE.
Proposals will be received until the 10th DAY of NEXT MONTH, for the Mason and Brick work required in the erection of the above Institution, according to plans and specifications exhibited at the office of Darragh, Architects, No. 2 St. Clair St.
GEO. ALBREE, Secretary.
By order of the Committee of Fourth and Sixth Wards, Pittsburgh.
W. SIMPSON, Committee.
dec:17

$15,000 TO LOAN,
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
G. M. PETTY,
No. 6 Smithfield Street.
Real Estate bought and sold. ly24

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
Manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of STEAM ENGINES, of all descriptions, also, the most approved patterns for stationary, river and [illegible] STEAMBOATS and TOWBOAT power engines. A variety of 10, 12 and 6 horse engines, which will be sold at very re[illegible] prices.
Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and one mile from Glenwood, on the Ohio river, Allegheny City.
GRIGGS, Wellsville, O., agent for Pittsburgh, Decembe[illegible], 1867.

FIRE SCREENS
OF
NEW STYLE,
On canvas, with [illegible] stitchings and gold and velvet frames, a
107 WOOD STREET.
J. R. HIGBEE & BRO.

BOQUETS & CUT FLOWERS,
At the OAKLAND GREENHOUSE.
oc25 JOS. & A. MURDOCH.

NOTICES

ICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 47 Fifth street.
Pittsburgh, December 31st, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION
The Twelve Directors, to serve during ensuing year, will be held at the office of the pany, on MONDAY, January 13th, between hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
dec31:3

OFFICE OF EAGLE COTTON MILLS CO., Pittsburgh, Dec. 31 st, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders for the election of Directors, Treasurer and Clerk to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the pany, A legheny, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.
A. L. FRANCE, Clerk.
jn2:7

FEDERAL OIL COMPANY.
There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the "Federal Oil Co." on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place all interested are requested to be present, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Board.
A. B. HALL, Secretary.
de 23

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election for Officers and Managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, January 1st, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Messrs. Copp, Fairman & Co., No. 139 Clair street.
MOSES CRIDE, President.
DR. ANDERSON, Secretary. de27:13

NOTICE.—PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF PITSBURGH, No. 69 Fourth street, Capital, $50,000. Deposits made in this Bank bear interest from the 1st of January, 1868.
President—HARVEY LEADY.
Vice President—WILLIAM KAY.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. VON BONNHORST.
de23:10

OFFICE HOUSE OF REFUGE, Western Pa., No. 67 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, 21st December, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held at the office of Ulmannstiehn, No. 64 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, to hear the report of the Board of Managers, and to elect a new Board for the ensuing year. By order of the Board.
J. D. McGILL, Secretary.
dec24:td

FIRST NATIONAL BANK (PITTSBURGH, December 16th, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. D. GILLY, Cashier.
de19:17

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 16, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Bank, on TUESDAY, January 14th 1868, Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
H. W. ACKE, Cashier.
de16:15d

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 16, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House,
TUESDAY, January 14th 1868,
Between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN SCAW, Jr., Cashier.
de16:15d

THIRD NATIONAL BANK PITTSBURGH, December 16, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for 9 Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN B. JENKINSON, Cashier.
de14:149

UNION NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for DIRECTORS to serve the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1868, Between the hours of 10 and 2 P. M.
R. S. TH. Cashier.
de14:14ds

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hour of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JNO. MARTIN, Cashier.
de13:13d

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14th, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
W. VAN KIRK, President.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Dec. 7, 1867.
AN ELECTION of Eleven Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
P. M. GOEHRING, Cashier.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Decer 7, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the B, on TUESDAY, 8th of January, 1868, from the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. E. READY, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Decer 7, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the King House, on TUESDAY, January 7th, (between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JOS. H. R., Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors for the EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Will take place at the Banking house, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 2 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868.
H. M. MUSE, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 7th, 1867. dec7:10

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, December 16th, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on
TUESDAY, January 14 1868,
Between the hours of 11 A. and 2 P. M.
J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.
dec16:22dAT

UNION PACIFIC R. CO.
NOTICE
THE COUPONS OF
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
DUE JANUARY 1st,
Will be paid on and after that date,
IN GOLD COIN,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, New York.
dec6:30 JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

LEGAL.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
SITTING IN EQUITY.
No. 178, March Term, 1867.
Julia A. H. Mellor, executrix of the H. Mellor, dec'd, and in her own right charles C. Mellor Louisa P. Mellor, intermarried with H. Shoch and Annie M. Shich his wife, formerly Annie M. Mellor, in right of said wife, Heirs Join n. Mellor, deceased, Plaintiffs,
AND
R. Biddle Roberts, Administrator de bonis non, of Oliver Ormsby Gregg, deceas; Elmey Gregg, formerly widow of said Oliver Ormsby Gregg, and ——— Gregg, his wife, a Mons P. Eaton and Sarah E. Eaton his wi, formerly Sarah E. Gregg, in right of said Sah, heirs of Oliver Ormsby Gregg, dec'd, Defen ts.
TO ISAAC SHARP, Defendant:
Whereas, a Bill in Equity has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County for the purpose of correcting a mistake in the description of two lots of ground owned by Oliver Ormsby Gregg, late of Pittsburgh, deceased dated November 12th, A. D. 1853, one of said lots being described as beginning at a stake on the northeast corner of Harmony and Jane streets, in the Borough ofsaid Braddock's Fields, thence by Harmony street, northeast corner of said street; and the other being described as commencing at the southwest corner of Meadow and Clifton street, in aid borough, thence by Meadow street, to the southeast corner of said street.
Now, therefore, in pursuance ofan order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, dated November 21th, A. D. 186, you are hereby notified and required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Prothonotary's Office (Allegheny County, on or before the 1st DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1868, in the said above entitled case, and to observe what the said Court may direct. If you fail to enter such appearance, you will be liable to have the Bill taken pro confesso, and a decree made against you.
Witness my hand, at Pittsburgh, this 5th day of December, A. D. 186.
E. A. MONTOTH, Solicitor & Complainants.
Attest: JACOB H. WALTER, Prothy.
de5:ld:w3w5

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Bankruptcy. In the matter of S. S. ROSE, Bankrupt, and the WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, S.
A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued said Court against the
ESTATE OF S. S. ROSE,
Of the City of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged a Bankrupt upon petition f his creditors, and that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. m., at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, No. 93 Diamond street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of saiddistrict.
THOMAS A. HOWLEY,
U. S. Marsh
dec21:3t2

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment of
ASSIGNEE OF ROBERT HERVEY
of the borough of Tarentum, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.
HUGH M. BOLE, Assignee,
corner Point Alley and Duquesne Way
nov9:3t

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:
At Pittsburgh, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH A. CALINE, of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
dec16:3t Office at Law, 85 Grant st.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:
At Pittsburgh, the 13th day of December, A. D. 1867, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN R. KENNEDY, of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
dec14:3t Attorney at Law, 85 Grant street.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, on the estate of ISABELLA MEIKLE, late of Baldwin township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement without delay to
ROBERT DICKERSON,
Pitt Township.

PIG LEAD.
300 PIGS SOFT GALENA,
S. Hughlett & Co.'s brand.
250 PIGS SOFT GALENA,
Fast & Green's Brand.
200 PIGS SOFT MISSOURI,
Valte Brand.
50 PIGS SOFT MISSOURI,
Plattin Brand.
In store and for sale by
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
No. 167 Smithfield Street,
de23:w4s PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME
NEW GOODS!
Among which we have a splendid assortment of
LACE GOODS,
COMPRISING
Point Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Point Applique Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Maltese Collars and Handkerchiefs.
We have also some more of those
Ladies' & Gent's Fur Topped Gloves,
FOR $1.50 A PAIR.
Our HOOP SKIRTS, at 50c.,
Are not altogether sold out yet, for those who might want a set of them. We still keep up
Our Cheap Bulletin:
Handkerchiefs, pure Linen, for 8c.
Heavy Cotton Hibbed Hose, for 12c.
Heavy Cotton Fleeced Hose, (Extra,) 25c.
Heavy Wool Hose, 25c.
Good Country Yarn, $1 a lb.
Good Balmoral Skirts, $1 a piece.
Gent's Paneling shirts, 75c.
Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10c.
Be sure and remember the numbers of the Store. They are
78 & 80 Market St.
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.
de21

BARRED FLANNEL!
THE WELL KNOWN
KITTANNING
BARRED FLANNEL,
In Black and Red,
AND
BLACK AND WHITE.
A LARGE STOCK,
AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES!
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 Wood Street.
THE GREAT SALE
STILL CONTINUES,
AT
77 and 79 Market Street.
NEW GOODS
JUST ARRIVING.
Bought very low, and which will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES. Call and see the
French Corsets at $1.
NOW IS THE TIME TO
PROCURE BARGAINS,
As we are determined to close out our present stock before the New year.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
def:

CLOAKING CLOTHS
AND VELVETS,
CLOSING OUT AT
COST AND LESS THAN COST,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,
No. 87 MARKET STREET.
All the desirable shades in
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
The entire stock of WINTER GOODS closing out at
Greatly Reduced Prices!
Remember the place,
No. 87 Market Street.
dec26

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,
Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams Checks Jeans, Tweeds, Cotton Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Blankets, Shawls, Cassimeres, Flannels, Shawls, Silk Ties, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Domestics, a full line of Notions and Small Goods, Barred Flannels, of Eastern and home manufacture.
Agents for FULLERTON'S PREMIUM HAGERTY FLANNELS.
Agents for KENTUCKY BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY BLANKETS, sold strictly on commission at Mill Prices. A full line in all departments.
Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.
C. ARBUTHNOT..... W. T. SHANNON.
J. G. STEPHENSON.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
third house above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
1867. WINTER STOCK. 1867.
CARPETS,
MATTINGS, OIL CLOTH,
WINDOW SHADES,
DRUGGETS,
MEDALLION DRUGGETS,
MATS AND RUGS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ALL-WOOL INGRAIN.
A good assortment, at VERY LOW PRICES.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 Fifth Street,
def (OVER BATES & BELL'S.)
CARPETS AT COST.
For a Short Time.
PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK
A Very Large Assortment of
OIL CLOTHS,
Window Shades,
HOLLANDS,
AND
Cheap All-Wool Ingrains.
McCALLUM BROS.,
81 Fifth Street, above Wood.
LEATHER BELTING, of a superior quality, made expressly for our sales, and warranted to give full satisfaction, for sale at 55 and 57 St. Clair street.
R. PHILLIPS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HELMBOLD'S
BUCHU
Is a certain cure for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
And all diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs requires the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Fluid and Blood are supported from these sources, and the
HEALTH AND HAPPINESS,
and that of Posterity, depends upon promptuse of a reliable remedy.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Established upwards of 18 years. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by all Druggists. se28:MWF

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. se28:MWF

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,
Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,
Is often the result.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are found to always give success.
Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.
Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.
Sold Everywhere. oct10:d&T

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,
BOILER MAKERS
AND
SHEET IRON WORKERS,
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.
Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sheet Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.
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WASHINGTON WORKS,
Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
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Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Heads, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Dies and Machinery Tools, Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 140 GROUND STREET, Pittsburgh.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my11:6m4wT

THE HEALING POOL,
AND HOUSE OF MERCY.
HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the EVILS OF EARLY ABUSES and DISSIPATION which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with a sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
se24:d&T

QUINCY A. SCOTT,
DENTIST,
NO. 278 PENN STREET,
mh26:ly PITTSBURGH, P

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or Kidneys, diseases of the prostrate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. se28:MWF

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, all[illegible] expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. se28:MWF

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give health and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. se28:MWF

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT and UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and unsafe diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. se28:MWF

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. se28:MWF

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use H

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

MURDER ON THE CARS!

The Knife at Work—A Conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad Murdered in Cold Blood While in the Discharge of His Duty—Escape of the Murderer—His Description—Reward Offered for His Capture.

Through the courtesy of D. M. Watt, Esq., Chief Clerk at the Outer Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, we are placed in possession of the particulars of one of the most cruel murders we have had to chronicle for a long time past. Yesterday afternoon, as the Johnstown Accommodation train, which left the Union Depot, this city, at three o'clock, was within one mile of Ninevah Station, the conductor, Mr. Charles H. Parker, in collecting the fare, called on a desperate character named Samuel Hull for his ticket. Some dispute took place, the exact particulars of which we have not received, but which we presume grew out of the refusal of Hull to pay his fare. As soon as his duty, Mr. Parker checked up the train to eject Hull, when the latter assailed him with a knife, using it with such fearful accuracy as to cause the death of his victim almost instantly. By this time the train had stopped and Hull, taking advantage of the excitement produced by his terrible deed, coolly walked out the rear door of the car and succeeded in making his escape into the woods adjacent. The body of Mr. Parker was taken to his residence at Conemaugh, on his own train.

The deceased was one of the most efficient, courteous and obliging of conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was a general favorite with those who traveled most with him. He was about twenty-eight years of age and leaves a wife to whom he was married only a few months ago. He was entrusted with a train which required a man of nerve and determination, as a large number of the daily passengers belonged to the class of ruffians of which the murderer Hull is a fair sample.

The desperado who made such quick work with his dirk knife is about twenty-one years of age, and has long borne the reputation of a desperado. About a year ago he was employed as brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, but what he has been doing since then we are not informed. He is about five feet eleven inches in height, has sharp features, with prominent cheek bones, and both of his ears are pierced for rings. At the time of his escape he had on a black cap and black overcoat and dark pants. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company offer a large reward for his capture. We hope our authorities will use due vigilance, as if he is caught he will come this way, and prevent his escape from the punishment due the enormity of his offense.

FIRE IN THE FIFTH WARD.

Zug's Rolling Mill Partially Destroyed.

A destructive fire occurred last night between eleven and twelve o'clock, by which Zug's Rolling Mill, at the corner of Etna and Walnut streets, was partially destroyed. The building was frame, roofed and the sides clad with sheet iron. The frame was principally composed of pine timbers, which, having become as dry as tinder from the constant heat of the furnaces inside, were highly inflammable, and the fire, which originated in the northeast corner of the building, in a few moments spread over more than one-half of it. The alarm was sounded at half past eleven o'clock, and in a few moments afterwards the steamers were on the ground, but owing to the building being covered with iron, as stated, the fire was confined to the inside, and it was a difficult matter to reach it with water. In a short time, however, the roof over the corner in which the fire originated fell in, and made an opening for the streams. The ventilator, which was near the centre of the building, and rising some twenty feet above the roof took fire on the outside, and being iron clad, could only be reached by taking a stream inside, which was done, but too late to save it, as the timbers, being light and dry, were consumed and the ventilator fell into the centre of the building with a loud crash, resembling thunder. After this had fallen, several screams were heard, and, as the flames were somewhat subdued, the supposition is that that the fire originated from the coal box, but nothing definite in regard to it could be ascertained. The loss will not fall far short of twenty thousand dollars, which is most probably covered by insurance.

Deserved Compliments.

Mr. Johnson Magee, overseer of the spinning department in the Eagle Cotton mills, Allegheny, for himself and the other overseers in that establishment, in token of their respect and good will for Mr. Joel Smith, the Superintendent, waited upon that gentleman on Christmas day with a present of an elegant set of silver ware. The ladies of the mill, not to be outdone in testimonials of respect for Mr. Smith and his family, presented his good lady with a silver cake basket of chaste and beautiful design. Mr. Magee in the name of those gifts by the elegant terms in which he eulogized the claims of Mr. and Mrs. Smith to this expression of regard from the donors. Mr. Smith for himself and wife in the most grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments for the elegant gifts, and not less for the unexpected kindness of the hearts by which they were prompted.

The happy occasion above described was supplemented by another surprise. Mr. Magee, who had hitherto enjoyed himself as a representative and *particeps criminis donor*, was doomed to figure in the role of a *donee*, the lady employees of the Mill having through a committee of their number intercepted his retreat and presented, not arms, but a superb copy of the Bible, valued at fifteen dollars. Mr. Magee has been, during four years' oversight of the spinning department in the Eagle Mills, gaining so on the respect of the other employees, for his uniform kindness, that this manner of expressing the respect felt by the ladies was resolved on, and Christmas day adopted as the time for its precious testimonial. Mr. Magee bore the infliction with becoming grace and humility.

We are glad to note these pleasant proceedings among the overseers and hands of the Eagle Cotton Mills. Long may mutual confidence and kindness mark the intercourse between the owners, officers, overseers and hands. Long may the Eagle soar aloft in the sunshine of prosperity.

Fatality Earned—Coroner's Inquest

A most horrible accident, which proved fatal in its results, occurred about three o'clock Sunday morning, at Armstrong's coke ovens, between Clymer and Morton streets, Ninth ward. William Gerow, formerly a member of the 55th regiment, New York Volunteers, who has for some time past kept a "lung tester" on Fifth street, by means of which he earned a subsistence, it appears was in the habit of staying at the Soldiers' Home from Saturday night until Monday morning, but having been drinking freely on Saturday evening instead of going to the Home, as he was accustomed to do, he wandered down to the coke ovens and lighting himself upon one of them went to sleep, and it is supposed rolled over the chimney when his clothing took fire, as about the time mentioned the citizens of that locality were startled by hearing the screams of a man upon the street, and those who looked out saw a man rushing along the pavement entirely wrapped in flames. Some parties who saw him rendered him all the assistance in their power, but despite their efforts to extinguish the flames, every vestige of his dress was burned, and his body frightfully roasted. Several of the city watchmen took charge of the unfortunate man and conveyed him to the Iron City Hotel, on Penn street, where he was received by Mr. James Neeson, the proprietor, who sent for a physician, and did all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate man. The physician pronounced the injuries of the burned man fatal, and so they proved. He was removed to the Soldiers' Home Sunday morning, and lingered in agony until three o'clock yesterday morning, when he expired. He stated the above facts before his death. Yesterday morning Coroner Clawson was summoned to hold an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was thirty years of age.

Cheap Carpets.

Ingrain, Rose & Co., No. 21 Fifth street, offer their entire stock of carpets of all grades, mattings, &c., *as cheap as the cheapest.*

Their new and bright stock will compare favorably with any in the city. Druggets and medallion carpets, every size, price and design in the department is well worthy of a careful examination, as it is unsurpassed in the city. Table and piano covers of every quality. We notice some entirely new and rich patterns of Brussels and Ingrain carpets. Their carpets look bright and quite attractive, as they were selected to suit this market, and we congratulate the firm upon the good taste displayed in their selections. Window shades of all colors and designs; rugs and mats of every quality; in short their stock is just what is needed, embracing goods suited to the tastes and means of every class. We have in *old stock* which they wish rid of *regardless of cost*. From acquaintance with the members of the firm we feel warranted in saying that purchased from them will be found reliable. Give them a call.

Mr. Robert Elliott, whose carriage of the Penn way last night, was struck against a brick pile of lumber, immediately be-

DISASTROUS FIRE AT HAZELWOOD.

The Glen Motel Stables and Fifteen Horses Burned—The work of an Incendiary—Loss $10,000.

Within the past month we have been called upon to notice three fires which have occurred at, or in the vicinity of Hazlewood, on the Connellsville Railroad. On Sunday night last, about half past eleven o'clock, another very destructive fire occurred in the same vicinity. This time it was the large frame stable attached to the old Glen Motel, which, at the time of the fire contained twenty head of horses, twenty sets of harness, over fifteen hundred dollars worth of horse feed, one cow, a calf, and two pigs. The stock and property belonged to Harrison & Bowchants and the building was owned by James Hays, Esq. At the time the fire was discovered the roof of the burning building had just fallen in, all attempts to get any of the horses out were futile. In the cellar of the building there were five of the twenty horses, which fortunately were saved. The cow and pigs, which were in the same place, were also saved. The remaining fifteen horses, harness, &c., together with the building, were destroyed, rapidly did the fire burn that one of the coal wagons belonging to the firm, which was standing in front of the burning building, fell a prey to the devouring element before it could be removed. The telegraph wires, which passed in front of the stable, were also snapped asunder by the flames.

Fears were entertained by persons present that the adjoining dwellings would be burned, but by their united exertions the fire was confined to the building in which it originated. The firm whose stock was destroyed valued it at between eight and ten thousand dollars, on which there an insurance of four thousand dollars in the Lycoming County Insurance company. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as one of the horses, having on a saddle and bridle and the appearance that he had been ridden, was found running at large when the fire was discovered.

A Fatal Accident at Gallatin.

A frightful accident, resulting in the death of William Murdock, boy about seventeen years of age, occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Gallatin, Sunday morning, at 9:25, of which we have the following particulars: Murdock had been "stealing" a ride on the platform of the cars, and when the train stopped at that point jumped off to avoid detection. The conductor observed his standing near the train just before it started, and passed on to the front of the train. As the train got under way he attempted to get aboard again, but avoid detection, had allowed the train to get too much under way before making the attempt. He caught hold of the railing of one of the platforms, but, in trying to spring upon the step his feet slipped from under him, and the rail by this time was going at so rapid a rate that he could not regain a balance. He did not dare to let go the railing for fear of falling under the wheels, and so was dragged along for some distance over the ends of the ties. Although he was caught on the projecting end of a tie and dragged from it, and on taking him up it was ascertained that he had been horribly mangled before letting go. His abdomen was lacerated in the most terrible manner, and one of his legs was severed at the hipjoint. He was removed to a house in Gallatin and received proper attentions, but died shortly after the accident occurred. We could learn no particulars as to his residence or history, further than that he had a cousin working at the painting business in this city by the name of Sanks, with whom he intended to make his home on his arrival here.

Coroner s Inqu st

On Wednesday morning a man was found at the foot of Locust street on the bank of the Allegheny river, lying just at the edge of the ice by some person passing along the river bank. When discovered he was insensible, and before he could be removed to the side walk he breathed his last. He proved to be a German beggar who came to this city from Cincinnati about two years since. He was very temperate in his habits, spending the most of the money he begged for whiskey. His name is unknown. Coroner Clawson was notified, and summoned a jury, who, after viewing the body, adjourned to meet last evening at the office of Alderman Taylor, when a verdict of death from the use of intoxicating liquor and exposure was rendered. The remains were removed to Mr. Devore's undertaking establishment, on Grant street, for interment.

Killed on the Railroad.

Last evening about seven o'clock a man was found lying on the track of the Connellsville railroad, near the Birmingham bridge, in the Eighth ward. He was conveyed to Mrs. McIntire's boarding house, in the vicinity, and Dr. Phillips sent for. The man was found to be terribly injured, having, as it supposed, fallen off the evening train, on which he had taken passage for McK esport, with his brother, to attend a Catholic concert. His right leg was crushed, the left one broken, and he head much injured. He died in about an hour after being taken to the boarding house.

His name was ascertained to be Jacob Weissart, was twenty-three years of age, single, and resided on Perry street, between East Lane and Chestnut street, Allegheny.

The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

Charged with Arson.

Michael Schahill and "Reddy" Hughes, whose arrest on a charge of larceny we noticed yesterday morning, were charged with arson yesterday evening on oath of officer Wilmot, before Alderman Butler. Hughes, who had been released on bail, was re-arrested and committed for a hearing, and a committment lodged against Schahill, who was in jail on the former charge. They are charged with setting fire to the machine shop of W. W. Wallace, which was destroyed Christmas morning. Alderman Butler, who it appears was sitting on the case, thinks the evidence against both of them conclusive. At the hearing the facts will be developed.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following Interments from December 15 to December 22, 1867:

Diseases—Child bed fever, 1; typhoid fever, 2; consumption, 2; asthma, 3; heart disease, 1; peritonitis, 1; measles, 1; scarlatina, 4; bronchitis, 3; catarrh fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; scarlet fever, 2; still born, 2; typhoid dysentery, 1; abdominal abscess, 1.

Of the above cases there were under 1 year, 8; 1 to 2, 1; 2 to 5, 5; 5 to 10, 2; 15 to 20, 2; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 1.

Males, 11; females, 15; white, 25; colored, 1; total, 26.

Died in Jail—Coroner's Inquest.

Philip Schwazler, the German who was arrested and committed to jail charged with the larceny of $1,200 from a basket, which had been carelessly left in a buggy at Perrysville by Frederick Schild, died in his cell about three o'clock yesterday of epilepsy. Coroner Clawson was notified and held an inquest on the body. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was subject to epileptic fits, and that he died when no one was near him. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts.

MARRIED.

COCHRAN—CRUIKSHANKS.—On Thursday, December 26th, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 9 Sampson street, Allegheny City, by the rev. A. Reid, Mr. JAMES COCHRAN, of Whitestown, Butler county, Pa., and Miss ANNIE, daughter of Alex. Cruikshanks, Esq. [May the blessings of Heaven rest upon and abide with the two hearts thus united.]

BAILEY—DALZELL.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 25th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. S. F. Scovil, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Jacobus, JAMES M. BAILEY and MARTHA E. DALZELL, daughter of James Dalzell, Esq.

MAR-ELLUS—McCAMMON.—On the 24th instant, at the Parsonage, No. 25 Union avenue, by Rev. V. Lucas, Mr. — V. MARCELLUS and Miss SUSAN McCAMMON, both of Allegheny City, Pa.

OWENS—COX.—On the 25th of December, 1867, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Baltimore county, Md., by the Rev. Francis S. Canady, WILLIAM OWENS, Jr., Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss ANNIE E. COX.

FINK—McQUISTON.—On Thursday, December 26th, 1867, by the Rev. A. G. Wallace, at the residence of the bride's parents, Coulterville, Pa., Mr. JNO. J. B. FINK, of Venango county, and Miss JENNIE McQUISTON.

LINDLEY—RYND.—On Tuesday, Dec. 24th, at the residence of the bride's father, Perrysville, Pa., Dr. HARRY LINDLEY and Miss KATE RYND. No cards.

TAYLOR—MAY.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 25th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. John Douglas, D.D., assisted by the Rev. E. B. Snyder, Mr. GEO. W. TATE, of Bellefonte, Pa., and Miss MARY MAY, of Allegheny City.

[Bellefonte papers please copy.]

MEARS—MAXWELL.—On Tuesday evening, December 24th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Lowrie, Mr. CHARLES MEARS, of Pittsburgh, and Miss LOTTIE E. MAXWELL, of Allegheny.

HOLLAND—GORDON.—On Thurs ay, Dec. 26th, in this city, by the Rev. W. S. Gray, Mr. W. A. HOLLAND and Miss NELLIE GORDON, both of Braddock's Fields.

MONATH—PASTRE.—On December 26th, by the Rev. C. Herrmann, Mr. JACOB W. MONATH and Miss LIZZIE PASTRE, both of Pittsburgh.

DIED:

EBBERT.—December 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M., CHARLES EBBERT, aged 29 years.

MCQUEWAN.—On Friday morning, the 20th inst., Mrs. MARY MCQUEWAN, relict of the late John McQuewan, aged fifty years.

BEATTY.—On Thursday, December 26th, 1867, JOHN BEATTY, aged 69 years.

GORDON.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 24th, SAMUEL A. GORDON, aged 22 years.

BELL.—On Fri ay morning, at 4 o'clock, Miss MARY BELL, in the 54th year of her age.

MARSHALL.—On Friday morning, 27th inst. at 7 o'clock, Mrs. MARY MARSHALL, widow of John Marshall, Sr., dec'd, aged 85 years.

O'NEIL.—On Friday morning, Dec. 27th, at 5 o'clock, CORNELIUS O'NEIL, aged 31 years.

FROM EUROPE.

Fenish Fenian Exploit.

"Infrnal Machine" Letters.

Explcve Material Sent Through the Postoffice.

Policeman Horribly Mangled.

Marlco Tower, at Dublin, Taken.

Attempt to Fire a Postoffice.

Intent on Italian Bonds.

Politid Agitation in Italy.

Mariman's Remains at Cadiz.

Spain will Sustain the Pope.

Passage of the French Army Bill.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANOTHER FENIAN OUTRAGE—"INFERNAL MACHINE" LETTERS.

LONDO December 27.—Another of those fiendish outrages which characterize the operations of the Fenian Brotherhood has at last been perpetrated at Dublin. Telegrams from there received today give the following particulars: An unusually large number of letters have recently been received at the post office at Dublin directed to prominent officials. Each one these letters was loaded with explosive materials designed to kill the person addressed. Several exploded here their real nature was ascertained, it up to this time no person has been killed. A policeman, who received one of these letters, was horribly mangled by the explosion. It is not known how many of these dangerous missives here been dispatched. Considerable excitment prevails both in Dublin and elsewhere throughout the country on the iscovery of this the latest Fenian outage. The authorities are actively investigating and will no doubt probe the matter to the bottom.

GRAE PUBLIC DANGER.

The *Times* has an editorial article on the Fenian ession. It says that no less than thirty thousand special constables have been sworn in, and are now serving in Lndon. The writer calls attention to the grave public danger, and calls on promcial cities and towns to emulate the reautionary measures of the metropos.

DICKENS' EARINGS IN THE UNITED STATES—AMERICANS PRAISED FOR MAGNANIMITY.

LONDON, Dember 27.—Detailed accounts of the excess of Dickens' readings in Boston nd New York have been received here t mail and published and commented up by the London journals. The *Times* praises the Americans for their magnimity in giving Dickens such a hearty ception.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPE DITION.

LONDON, Dember 27.—A dispatch from India announces the departure from Bombay of GenNapier for Massowah to take immeate command of the troops now advacing into the interior of Abyssinia.

FENANS NUSUALLY ACTIVE.

LONDON, December 28, 1867.—The Fenians seem unusually active all over the country Nearly every hour in he day dpatches are received by the authorits announcing either a contemplated ouwement by the Brotherhood or a absolute occurrence.

ASTHER COUP DE MAIN.

Telegrams of quite a serious nature ave been received to-day from Cork lying deails of another Fenian *coup de* ain. last night about midnight a large bod of men, with blackened faces, seized lartello tower near Cork. The guard of he tower was overcome and secured nd the victors hastily collected ceons orable quantity of arms and ammuniion and escaped with their plunder without molestation.

UBLIC EXCITEMENT.

The latioperations of the Fenians have hathe effect of rekindling public excitment. Many improbable rumors are afit, including one that a Fenian cruiser id been seenoff the Irish coast and chad away by var vessels.

MPORTANT ARREST.

man was arrested in this city last eving on a charge of having fired the fuwhich caused the recent terrible explos at Clerkenwell. It is believed three culprit hs at last been captured.

ITL ANOTHEI FENIAN OUTRAGE.

NDON, Dec. 3.—*Evening.*—Another Fian outrage was perpetrated to-day in ublin. An effort was made to fire thperal Postoffice by means of Greek fir The attemp was, happily, frustrad! Beyond the destruction of a few letr no great damage was done.

POWDER MLL BLOWN UP.

large powde mill at Feversham, abt fifty miles from this city, was brn up and utterly destroyed this afteoon. Ten persons were killed outrit and a large number injured. The cse of the explosion is unknown.

SUPPRESSION OF FENIANS.

NDON, Dec. 29.—The London *Observer* ys: No new extraordinary powewill now be asked of Parliament by tGovernment for the suppression of Fian plots or disturbances.

DECREASED REVENUE.

Is expected the owing to the prostions of commerce and trade during thast quarter of th year, the January rns will show iserious decrease in th mount of receipts from revenu during that period the United Kingdm.

FRNCE.

INTEREST ON ITALIAN BONDS.

'ARIS, Decembe 27.—The *Moniteur* ntains an official notice that the coupns of the Italian bnds will be paid.

ENIONDER ON TE ROTHSCHILDS.

'ARIS, Decembe 27.—The Pope has loined the Rothsilds against paying the coupons of Italin bonds in this city.

PASSAGE OF TE ARMY BILL.

PARIS, December27.—*Evening*—In the Corps Legislatiff today the bill for the reorganization of th army was passed, over one amendments. M. Rouher proposed ine years' sevice instead of eight, which after a sharpontest, was carried. Between eighty-ne opposing votes. His speech on th proposed amendment he called attention to the armament of neighboring powers and supported his plan as the only one practicable. The bill is certain to become a law.

ITALIAN REPUDIATION.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The Paris *Constitutionel* to-day denounces he repudiation of

PAPAL, December 29.—The Papal Government offers to pay the interest on the Italian bonds which represent the old ebt of the Pontifical states annexed to Italy. The Italian Parliament recently refused, by a decisive vote, to pay the coupons on those bonds.

ITALY.

RESOLUTION TO DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT.

FLIENCE, December 2.—It is said that General Menabrea has decided on his resolution to dissolve the National Parliament, now in session, on the 15th inst, and to make an appeal to the country, should another vote unfavorable to the Ministry be adopted before that time.

SERIOUS POLITICAL AGITATION.

Dispatches from Italy represent that there is much political agitation in the northern and Southern Italy In Naples and in cities of Piedmonte he excitement is dangerous, and foarsare entertained it may culminate in a rising against the authority of the Government.

SPAIN.

RIVAL OF MAXIMILIAN'S EMAINS—OPENING OF THE CORTZ.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—The Austian frigate Navarar, in command of Admiral Topthoff, having on board the remains of the late Archduke Maximilia, arrived at Cadiz yesterday afternoon.

Sessions of the Cortez commeced yesterday. In the usual speech from the throne Queen Isabella pledged the support of the nation to the Pope for the preservation of his temporal power.

AUSTRIA.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—By the re-arrangement of the Austrian Cabinet, Baron Von Beust ceases to be President of the Ministerial Council, but retains the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs which he has all alongheld in connection with the former position.

PRUSSIA.

COUNCIL OF THE ZOLVEREIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 27—*Evening.*—A general Council of the Zolverein, in which all the States of North and South Germany are to be represented, will be held in this city in March.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

Prussia to-day commenced withdrawing her troops from all parts of Saxony, except the Fortress of Konigstein.

RUSSIA.

CONFERENCE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A number of eminent Russian statesmen and diplomats have met in St. Petersburg, and are holding a Conference on the Eastern question.

CHINA.

EXPORTATION OF TEA.

LONDON, December 28.—Commercial advices from Shanghæ give the total exports of new crop teas to first of December at ninety million pounds. Green tea at Shanghæ was active and firmer.

TURKEY.

CONCESSION TO CRETANS.

LONDON, December 27.—There is a report that the sublime Porte has offered to the Cretans an Autonomans Government and named Prince Christian as its head.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

Mail Steamer Lost in a Gale.

Only Fourteen Passengers Out of Four Hundred Saved.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

A Rio letter of November 24th, to the Boston *Traveller*, contains the following: This morning the Brazilian steamer arrived from Montevideo bringing news of the loss of the English mail steamer Saturn, in a terrible gale off that place a week ago. She had on board four hundred persons, including crew and passengers. Among the latter was the English Minister, who had just been relieved to enable him to take a short visit home. He with the rest were lost. Only fourteen persons were saved.

HAVANA.

Santa Anna Denies that he is Going to Mexico—Sanguinary Fight at St. Domingo—Many Negroes Reported Fought.—Late Mexican intelligence.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—Santa Anna denies any intention of going to Mexico. The Imperialists here are exultant.

News from St. Domingo states that many engagements have taken place, which resulted in the elation of the Government, but the Baez party is nevertheless gaining adherents and strength. The only portion of the Island which has proclaimed for Baez is the north, where his principal strength lies. Baez himself remains at Curacoa. The Dominican commissioner Pujal sails to-morrow for New York.

Jefferson Davis leaves to-morrow for New Orleans.

The crew of the Brig Jonas Smith, lost on the voyage from Baltimore to Matanzas, has been rescued after fourteen days' exposure in an open boat.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 17th inst. state that the inauguration of President Juarez took place on the previous Sunday. The Mexican Congress will remain in session there five months. On receipt of the President elected the United States to conclude a commercial treay with Mexico. Foreigners are narrowly watching the slightest movement in that direction. General Mejia, Minister of War, and Senor Iglesias, Secretary of the Treasury, will both withdraw from the Cabinet.

Ten of the murderers of Col. Sarchez, have been executed. Sarchez was President of the court martial that tried Maximilian.

A concession granted to English parties for completing the Vera Cruz Railroad has been declared forfeited. Excitement was caused among foreigners by the breaking off of all diplomatic relations between England and Mexico. Letters from Europe say it is improbable that any money will be sent to Mexico.

The misery and destitution of the people is very great and banditti are swarming in all the provinces of the Republic. Dispatches from Vera Cruz of the 15th state that Macrae, finding the forests there too dense, has transferred his scheme of emigration to Jamaica.

On the 16th inst. the shocks of the earthquakehad not ceased.

GEN. CUSTAR.

His Defens Against the Charges Preferred Against Him Before Court Martial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SANDUSKY, OHIO, December 27.—The *Daily Register* to-morrow will contain a long letter, dated Fort Leavenworth, from General Custar to Colonel Nettleton, of Sandusky, making a strong defense against the charges on which he was court martialed, and sentenced to suspension from command. He meets the charge of cruelty to his men by saying that while on the expidition, and surrounded by savages, his men began to desert. This threatened to cripple him, with a large amount of supplies, at the mercy of the savages. A scheme was formed for the desertion of a large portion of the remaining men. Eleven who escaped were seen. Custar ordered a squad to pursue and bring them back. Part of the deserters, who were mounted, fled and have never since been seen. The insubordinate ones raised their carbines to fire at their pursuers, when they were fired on in return, slightly wounding three. They were taken with the command in army wagons, the only ambulance being unriveable. Custar complains bitterly of the composition of the court that tried him, four members being his inferiors in rank, and one member a Commissary who had been censured by Custar for curruption in issuing rations of meat, &c., to soldiers. The General says he was never absent without leave, and should actsimilar y with deserters under like circumstances.

CINCINNATI.

Extensive Fire—Large Bourbon Whiskey Distillery and other Establishments Destroyed and Damaged—Fire Department Office Injured.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—The distillery of Boyle, Miller & Co., on Second near Sycamore street, was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. The building contained a large lot of whiskey. The engines had no effect on the flames, which ceased only when the entire structure fell in and nothing combustible was left. Their loss on building, still, machinery and stock is $350,000; insured for $220,000 in New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, and the Liverpool and London Companies.

The fire extended to Nos. 43 and 45 Broadway, owned by John Swazsie & Co., and occupied by Campbell's Machine Works. Loss on building and machinery, ten thousand dollars.

The walls of Kahn & Co.'s tobacco works were broken in and the stock damaged to the amount of $10,000.

Delmonico's Exchange and J. F. Aherling's clothing store were damaged to to the amount of $2,000 each.

P. Chambers, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was badly injured in the head by a falling wall.

Boyle, Miller & Co. were the largest producers of Bourbon whiskey in the country.

FINANCIAL.

Letter From Secretary McCulloch.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 28.—The President of a Boston bank has received the following letter:

Treasury Department, Dec. 24, 1867.—My Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 2d inst. is received. There is a good deal of difference of opinion among members of Congress in regard to what shall hereafter be our financial policy. At the commencement of the session it seemed that the inflationists were in a decided majority, but before the adjournment for the holidays a more conservative spirit was manifested, and I am quite hopeful that there will be no legislation by the present Congress favorable to the views of General Butler, or very averse to those of the Secretary. We shall know better, however, when Congress again convenes. With thanks for the uniform support which I have received at your hands,

I remain, very truly yours,

H. McCULLOUGH.

ALABAMA.

The Reconstruction Convention Called Upon to Re-Assemble.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTGOMERY, December 24.—Nicholas Davis, a prominent Radical of North Alabama, has published a letter fully endorsing the address of Wm. Sempple, Speed and others, protesting against the proposed Constitution. The Huntsville *Advocate*, Radical organ, calls for the reassembling of the Convention to modify the objectionable features of the proposed Constitution, namely: the clause about schools, the franchise and registration oaths.

The Conservatives all over the State are determined to use every effort to defeat the Constitution.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Removal of District Commanders.

Reported Destitution in the South.

Another Finance Bill.

The Public Debt Statement.

Proposed Repeal of the Constitutional Amendment.

The Cuban Slave Trade.

Civil Service Bureau.

Address of Senator Morton to the Soldiers' and Sailors Union.

U. S. Supreme Court Decisions.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1867.

REMOVAL OF DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

The removal of General Ord is explained by the fact that it has been made at the suggestion of General Grant, who, while opposing any change in the other districts as injurious to the progress of reconstruction, has been of the opinion for some time that both the military and civil administration in the Fourth District would be improved by a change of commanders. The President acceded to General Grant's request, and included General Pope in the order of removal. General Ord proceeds at once to California to relieve General Mcbowell, who will assume command of the Fourth District on his arrival from the Pacific coast. This change will require about two months time to accomplish. I cannot state the particular reasons which has led General Grant to desire the removal of General Ord, but those who have closely watched the administration of the latter for past two years, will not fail to observe certain peculiarities and inconsistencies of action, indicating that the scope of the command was rather beyond his calibre. The state of affairs in his district at present time is not regarded as very promising.

DESTITUTION REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

There are excellent reasons for believing that the reports of destitution which are now coming up from the South, particularly from General Ord's department, are exaggerated. So far as the most reliable information goes to show, the destitution is rather prospective than present. It may be greater before spring, but just now it is not alarming among the blacks. It has been largely caused by the action of the planters in discharging their hands at the close of the season, in violation of their contracts, and in some cases even dismissing them because they voted the Republican ticket. General Howard stands ready to use a portion of the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau in relieving any actual distress in the issue of rations, and it is probable that Gen. Hancock's request to employ the unemployed blacks in repairing the recent breaks in the levees, and to issue rations to them, will be complied with.

THE "OLD COMMONER."

Thaddeus Stevens has so far recovered from his recent indisposition that he is engaged in the preparation of a speech in favor of the Alaska appropriation bill. He insists that his health is not as poor as either his friends or enemies think it.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The statistics elicited by the Ways and Means Committee in their investigation of the whisky frauds, show that the Government has collected only eighteencents instead of two dollars per gallon. These statistics were based on the data furnished by the records of the Revenue Bureau, and did not include any estimate for the losses which the Government has sustained since June last, since which time it is well known that the receipts have continually decreased. It is probable that the detailed statement of the amount of revenue derived from this source, called for by the House, will show that the receipts per gallon have been collected during the present fiscal year.

ANOTHER FINANCE BILL.

Senator Henderson has prepared a substitute for Senator Sherman's Finance Bill, which he will present to the Senate as soon as opportunity offers. He will also propose, at an early day, a complete system for remodeling the entire Revenue Department of the Government on a basis which will make it independent in its action, and not subject to political influences, and which will likewise involve the refilling of every office in the Department.

STATE EQUIPMENT OF TROOPS, &C.

Secretary McCulloch has had prepared a statement showing the amount of money furnished by the several States for the equipment of troops, &c., during the war. From this statement it will appear that Pennsylvania has the largest claim advanced by the States; that claims for thirty millions of dollars have been adjusted, and that of the remaining ten millions of dollars claimed about seventy per cent. will be allowed by the United States.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The New York *Tribune's* special says: Notwithstanding the abrupt termination of the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Lord Stanley, on the Alabama claims, it is understood that the new English Minister, Mr. Thornton, comes empowered with full authority to reopen the question with a view of effecting, if possible, an easy and amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement will not be ready until the fifth of January. The exhibit will be more favorable than that of the last month, except in the item of the gold balance, which will be lower, owing to the payment of the thirty millions of dollars coin interest due on January first. The Secretary would have retired the four million dollars per month for the last month and the present one, had it not been for the action of the House in suspending his authority to do so.

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTIONS.

The official programme for the President's reception on New Year's day has been promulgated. At eleven o'clock A. M. the President will receive the members of the Cabinet, the Foreign Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court, United States Senators and Representatives, Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and Court of Claims. At half-past eleven the officers of the army and marine corps. At a quarter to twelve o'clock the retired soldiers of the war of 1812, the members being the oldest inhabitants of the District of Columbia. At twelve o'clock a reception of the citizens, including ladies, will be commenced, and will terminate at two o'clock P. M.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT REPEAL PROPOSED.

The New York *Herald's* special says: It has transpired that a movement is being Conservatives have proposed to the Legislatures of the States which recently went Democratic, to repeal their resolutions ratifying the fourteenth article of the Constitution. If New York, Ohio and California were to do this, it is estimated the article could not be grafted on the Constitution.

PATENTS ISSUED.

The number of patents issued the past year was 13,015, being an increase of 3,515 over the previous year. Two hundred and sixty-five will be issued for the week ending January 7th.

CIVIL SERVICE BUREAU.

General Logan is preparing a bill for Congress to establish a Civil Service Bureau in Washington, consisting of a Board of Examiners, whose duty it shall be to decide upon the qualifications of all applicants for places in the various Departmen s. It also provides that candidates shall be divided among the several States in the order of their Congressional representation.

CONSUL AT HAVANA.

The office of Consul General at Havana has been vacant for some months, the Senate last summer having failed to confirm the nomination made by the President. As a consequence Mr. Savage was left in charge of the business as Vice Consul. H. R. De La Runtrie, clerk in the State Department, was sent to Havana several weeks ago to relieve Mr. Savage, and will discharge the duties of Consul temporarily, or until a Consul General is duly appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

In the Supreme Court the following decisions have been given:

No. 47. Galena, Dubuque, Dunleith and Minnesota Packet Co., appellants, vs. so much of the Rock Island Railroad bridge as lies within the Northern District of Illinois, the Rock Island Railroad Company and Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, claimants; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court with costs.

No. 170. Wicks, plaintiff in error, vs. Hoppock, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court with costs and interest, Justices Clifford and Miller dissenting as to the rate of damages.

The Court adjourned to January 6th.

RELIEF FOR SOUTHERN DISTRESS.

General Howard proposes to meet the cases of distress in the South by a liberal application of the surplus funds under his control, as head of the Freedmen's Bureau. In the case of some South Carolina planters, who had no money to commence preparations for raising cotton last year, General Howard, though not legally authorized to make such disposition of the Bureau funds, advanced a sum of eighty thousand dollars, taking a lien on the crops for the repayment of the money. When the planters sold their crops, the entire amount was liquidated, and General Howard's beneficient course was greatly appreciated. In the case of the Mississippi planters who lost everything by the river inundation, it is proposed to adopt a similar considerate plan of action, and to relieve immediate distress among the working people. It is suggested to establish depots of provisions at points convenient to the districts in which the greatest want prevails.

SENATOR MORTON ADDRESSES THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION.

United States Senator Morton, of Indiana, in response to an invitation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, addressed a large audience to-night in the hall of that association, his subject being the issues of 1868. He said that among them would be the complete restoration of the Southern State Governments into the hands of the rebels, by the defeat of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and that the success of the Democratic party directly involved a compensation for slaves, the assumption of the rebel war debt, and pensions to Confederate soldiers, their widows and or

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Death of Controller McCargo—Resolutions of Respect—City Officers' Report—Report of Viewers and Street Viewers—Joint Meeting—Thomas Steel Chosen Controller.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils was held at their rooms in City Building, last night.

Select Council.

There were present Messrs Armstrong, Coffin, Crawford, Dickson, Gallaher, Leow, McEwen, McLaughlin, McMillan, Morrow, Phillips, Rees, Shipton, Thompson, White, Wilson and President McAuley.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

COURTESY TO NEW MEMBERS.

On motion of Mr. Morrow, the members elect to Select Council were invited to take seats in the body of the chamber.

DEATH OF MR. M'CARGO.

President McAuley (Mr. Morrow presiding) made some feeling remarks in relation to the death of Mr. McCargo, late City Controller. He paid a high tribute to the personal and official worth of the deceased, and urged that Council should not let the present opportunity pass without placing on record, on the minutes of Council, some timely and fitting expression of the sentiments of sorrow over the death of Mr. McCargo which animate the members of the body. He would, therefore, by permission of Councils offer the following, preamble and resolutions of respect:

Resolved, That the members of both Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh have, in the death of John McCargo, late City Controller, lost a highly esteemed friend and efficient co-laborer, and the community a competent, faithful and honest officer—one who performed the duties of his office without fear or favor, and with an eye single to the public good.

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of our departed friend, we will not forget him. He is dead, but in our memories his virtues and many services to his friends and native City will live throughout our lives.

Resolved, That we most cordially endorse the sentiment uttered over the dead body of Mr. McCargo by Rev. J. G. Brown, when he said: I know of no more appropriate inscription for the tablet which may cover the grave of John McCargo than the words, "HERE REST THE REMAINS OF AN HONEST MAN."

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Councils, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

REMONSTRANCES.

The following remonstrances were presented:

By Mr. Brown—A remonstrance from James M. Faas against the assessment made on his property for the repairing of the corner pavement of Pennsylvania avenue and Logan street, in the Sixth ward. Read and received and resolution granting petition was laid on the table by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brown, Coffin, Dickson, Leow, McCarthy, McEwen, McMillan, Rees, Shipton, Thompson, and President McAuley—11.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Gallaher, McLaughlin, Morrow, Phillips, White, and Wilson—7.

By Mr. Coffin: A remonstrance from the property holders on Market street against the assessment of benefits for the construction of the Wood street sewer. Read and laid over.

By Mr. Brown: A remonstrance against the proposed widening of Diamond alley from Market to Liberty street. Read, received and filed.

By Mr. Thompson: A remonstrance against the opening of Pike street, and against assessments for the same. Read and laid over.

By Mr. McEwen: A remonstrance against the paving of Beatty's alley. Read and received.

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils are ready to receive a proposition from Mr. William Smith as to the price he is willing to pay for the vacation of Spruce alley, in the Ninth ward.

The substance was adopted, after which the whole matter washaid on the table.

REMUNERATION ALLOWED.

The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose reported on the petition of James Downer, asking for remuneration for a horse killed by having been run against by one of the city hose carriages. The Committee was favorable towards granting the petition, inasmuch as the accident was the result of the carelessness of the hose carriage driver, and offered a resolution granting the remuneration. Report read and resolution adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Morrow presented a resolution for the payment of a bill of $42 of H. A. Suveiy, Recorder, for recording a document of the city. Read three times and passed.

Mr. McLaughlin offered a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to have the obstruction removed from Vine Alley near Federal street. Read three times and passed.

ALLEGHENY WHARF.

Mr. Thompson presented the following report from the Wharf Committee, showing the expenditures of the Allegheny wharf during the past year:

Expenditures	$1,721 78
Bill of Joseph Hastings	7,242 40
	$8,964 18

The report was accepted.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Beatty's alley was received and laid over.

A petition from Thomas Martin, asking for allowance of $400 for loss of part of his lot on Bedford street. After considerable debate the matter was referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The President presented the reports of the City Solicitor and City Regulator for the past year, which were ordered to be printed in the GAZETTE and *Dispatch*.

REPORTS OF VIEWERS.

Mr. McMillan, from the Street Committee, presented the

Report of the viewers on the Wood and Fifth street sewer, accompanied by that of assessments for same, amounting to $60,098,26. The report was read, accepted, and, on motion of Mr. McAuley, rules suspended and the report approved.

Report of the viewers on the Strawberry alley sewer was next read and accepted.

A motion was made to suspend the rules to approve the latter report, which resulted as follows: Ayes—Messrs. Armstrong, Brown, Dickson, Leow, McEwen, McLaughlin, McMillan, Morrow, Phillips, Rees, Shipton, Thompson, White, Wilson, and President McAuley —15. Nays—Messrs. Coffin, Gallaher and McCarthy—3. Carried.

The report was, therefore, finally approved.

Report of the viewers on opening of Pike street was next taken up.

Mr. Thompson spoke in opposition to the acceptance of the report, on the ground that the street was not wanted opened by the citizens.

Mr. Phillips moved that new viewers be appointed, stating that as far as he could learn the assessments had been unjustly made.

Mr. Thompson amended by instructing the viewers to assess all damages on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Mr. Shipton moved, as a substitute, that the report be disapproved and new viewers appointed to assess the damages on the parties benefitted, which was adopted.

The report of the viewers on widening Diamond street was read and approved.

In all of which action not otherwise noted Common Council concurred.

On motion Select Council adjourned *sine die*.

Common Council.

Members present: Messrs. Barnhill, Beck, Boggs, Brush, Cousin, Ford, Hare, Hemphill, Jones, Mawhinney, McClelland, McGowan, O'Neill, Reed, Rebman, Roenig, Roberts, Robb, Seibert, Sloan, Tomlinson, Torley, Verner, Weldon, Welsh, and President Steele.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Ford, the ex-members and members of Common Council present were invited to seats.

STREETS AND ALLEYS.

Mr. Weldon read a petition from Mr. Joseph Pollock, praying for the construction of a wooden sewer on Locust street. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Hare presented a remonstrance from property holders on the east side of Market street, against the payment of the construction of the Wood street Sewer. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Barnhill presented a petition from property holders on Bedford avenue, protesting against being assessed a second time for the grading of said street. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Robb presented a remonstrance from property holders against the widening of Diamond alley, from the Diamond to Liberty street. Rejected.

PUBLIC GAS LAMPS.

Mr. Rebman, from the Gas Committee, presented a report recommending the erection of a number of additional public lamps. The report was received and approved.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. McMillan, from the Committee on

and fulfilled their contract to the satisfaction of your Committee.

One hundred and thirty-eight alarms have during the year been sent out from the Central office to the different engine houses and central bell; one hundred and thirty-one were actual fires, only six being false alarms.

The Committee recommend the erection of a number of additional signal boxes, and state the entire expense of the telegraph from February to December, including expenses of construction, was $17,232 29.

The Committee also call attention to the efficiency of Mr. S. T. Paisley, the Superintendent, and his Assistants, Messrs. George Wilson and John O'Connor. The report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Mr. O'Neill presented a resolution of thanks to the President and officers of Councils for the impartial manner in which they had discharged their several duties during the past year. The resolution was adopted.

JOINT SESSION—CITY CONTROLLER.

The Councils went into joint session for the purpose of electing a suitable person to fill the office of City Controller, vice John McCargo, deceased.

Mr. Shipton desired to know for what length of time the City Controller should be elected.

Mr. M'Carthy stated that was a question of law, and could be settled by the City Solicitor and the Courts.

Mr. O'Neill thought that the election should be for Mr. McCargo's unexpired term, as Councils had never been officially informed of his resignation.

The Councils then went into nominations for City Controller.

Colonel Phillips nominated Thomas Steel.

Mr. Thompson nominated R. J. McGowan.

Mr. Armstrong nominated David Crawford. Mr. Crawford declined the nomination.

An election was then entered into with the following result:

For Mr. Steel—Messrs. Brown, Crawford, McCarthy, Phillips, Wilson and President McAuley, of Select, and Messrs. Barnhill, Boggs, Brush, Cousin, Ford, Hare, Mawhinney, McQuewan, M'Clelland, McGowan, O'Neill, Rebman, Reed, Robb, Tomlinson, Torley, Verner and Weldon—24.

For Mr. McGowan—Messrs. Armstrong, Coffin, Dickson, Gallaher, McEwan, McLaughlin, McMillan, Morrow, Rees, Shipton, Thompson and White, of the Select, and Messrs. Beck, Hemphill, Jones, Roenig, Roberts, Seibert, Sloan, Welsh and President Steel, of the Common Council—22.

Mr. Steel was thereupon declared duly elected.

The Select Council then retired to its chamber.

PRESIDENT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Mr. Thomas Steel (Mr. Tomlinson in the chair) presented his resignation as a member of the Common Council, which was accepted.

Mr. Seibert moved that the Council proceed to the election of a President. Adopted.

Messrs. Tomlinson, Torley, Brush and O'Neill were placed in nomination. Mr. Brush declined to be a candidate. The following was the result: Mr. Tomlinson, fourteen; Mr. Torley, six; Mr. O'Neill, one. Mr. Tomlinson was declared elected, and acknowledged the honor conferred upon him in a few appropriate remarks.

A FAMILIAR SUBJECT.

Mr. Brush presented a resolution appointing a Board of Viewers to assess damages upon Mr. Wm. Smith for the vacation of a portion of Spruce alley, in the Ninth ward.

Mr. Ford considered the action as hasty. Mr. Smith had not, as yet, come into possession of the property.

Mr. Seibert reviewed the subject of the proposed vacation of Spruce alley, at considerable length, and expressed his unalterable hostility to the measure. The alley was necessary for the convenience of the residents of that portion of the city, and should not be vacated for the benefit of a single individual.

The yeas and nays were called on a motion to lay the resolution on the table, resulting in a tie vote. The resolution was declared lost.

Mr. Ford offered as a substitute the following:

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils are ready to receive a proposition from Mr. William Smith as to the price he is willing to pay for the vacation of Spruce alley, in the Ninth ward.

The substitute was adopted, after which the whole matter washaid on the table.

PAYMENT OF BILLS.

Mr. McQuewan presented a communication from Mr. Magee, Controller *pro tem*., recommending the payment of sundry bills, which was read and accepted.

On motion, adjourned.

An Acceptable Present.

Nothing could so please the heart of a smoker than a Christmas present in the way of an elegant meerschaum, cigar tube, tobacco pouch or a box of delicious Havana cigars. Mr. G. Blumenschein, No. 4 Seventh street, has an unusually large assortment of Meerschaum Pipes, Tubes, Cigar Cases, Snuff Boxes, Briarwood and Clay Pipes, &c. Besides, he has a large stock of cigars and tobacco, of all the favorite brands. The stock is offered for sold off at very low prices, and devotees of the weed, who desire a good cigar, or choice brand of chewing tobacco, will find Blumenschein nearly willing but fully prepared to supply their wants. It may be proper to state that the Meerschaum Pipes, some of which are of handsome designs, are warranted genuine, so that parties purchasing may rely upon obtaining to such a pipe as the proprietor represents.

Our Cloak Department is supplied with the latest styles, materials and trimmings. The superiority in taste and workmanship of garments made by our house is established, and we are offering great bargains in ready made garments. J. W. BEKER & Co., 59 Market street.

GENERAL ITEMS.

—The Express war between the Adams, American, United States, and Merchants Union Express Companies seems to have been brought to at least a temporary close by a compromise agreed upon, which is to go into effect on the 1st of January next. The Washington *Evening Star* says: "The ground assigned is the benefit of the public, of course; but the chance may be that prices will be a little higher, and the service a trifle less prompt hereafter than they were during the existence of competition."

—The Maine Legislature meets on Wednesday next, the Senate consisting of twenty-five Republicans and three Democrats, and the House of one hundred and six Republicans and forty-five Democrats. The liquor law question will be the chief one before the Legislature, and it is thought that the example set by the result of the last Massachusetts election on that subject will lead the Maine Legislature to considerably modify the present prohibitory laws.

—A Berlin correspondent states that the Siberian pestilence, the worst form of the cattle plague, which a few years ago spread as far as St. Petersburg, whence it was propagated to western countries, was broken out again at Tobolsk, in Russian Siberia. Up to the 10th of November, 4,270 horses, 356 head of cattle, and nine men had succumbed to the disease in that province. To counterbalance this, it is announced that in the Russian province of Siberia the cattle plague is fast dying out.

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FINE DWELLING IN SEWICKLEY.—The subscriber is now building and will soon have ready for sale, a fine brick house of fourteen rooms, comprising parlor, Piano, dining room, kitchen, wash room, seven chambers, bath room, large store room, large closets' wood cellars, slate roof, noble situation, speaking tubes, gas pipes, French glass, &c. Ground the most beautiful in the valley. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises, three minutes walk from Quaker Valley station, P. Ft. W. & C. Railway, or address the subscriber, JOHN WAY, Jr., Sewickley P. O.

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We will pay holders of JUNE AND JULY 7-30 NOTES the highest market rate of interest to JANUARY 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 BONDS OF 1867,

Interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 31, 1867.

Gold was steady and firm to-day at 132¼. Opinions are very much divided on the course of the future premium on gold. The speculative brokers predict lower rates, before a rise can take place, which they all concede to early in January, basing their views on the experience of former years. All arguments in favor of an early rise are vague and undefined, pointing mainly to the common rules of speculation, that after a heavy and seemingly unnatural decline of any commodity, the price would react and go just as much above its real value as it was below. That class of speculators who were the milch cow of Wall street have quitted the gold room and its vicinity, thus leaving the brokers to gamble among themselves, and the mass of the people are all in favor of a decline and act accordingly in their business arrangements; so we have Europe and our foreign bondholders to look to for causes for an advance. A glance at the situation of European politics will convince us at once that the probability for war there is remote. The only nation to go to war early would be France, if pretext was offered to swallow up one or more of her weaker neighbors, but the well organized military power of Prussia is a sufficient check on France. Prussia itself, neither Austria nor Italy are aggressive powers for the present; their policy is directed towards internal improvements, consolidation of their newly acquired provinces and bringing in harmonious working to the disintegral parts of the empire. As for the arguments that favor a further decline of the premium on gold, such as foreign bills coming to sell at low rates, short forecast, the unusual large disbursements by the Government after to-morrow exceeding by ten millions any former payments, and of which but a very small amount is due to foreign bonds. After the January settlements new credits will open in Europe by foreign balances being invested here where capital commands a better interest with this the shipments of specie will decrease. The California gold arrivals are now equal to one half of European specie shipments, and with the approach of spring will materially increase. Cotton, which was held back on account of the low quotations in Europe, will be shipped in larger quantities so soon as it is evident that a sufficient amount will be planted for the coming year to prevent a scarcity of the article; and lastly, the impoverished condition of the gold bulls will give the bears, who are largely short in gold, a powerful weapon, which they used so effectually during the nine months, beginning with November, 1866.

Bonds were less firm to-day, and there was more disposition to sell than buy, nevertheless, the interest in hand will be large in January; the usual effect of the semi-annual disbursements for dividends and the withdrawal of capital from other business pursuits.

The stock market was dull and lower in the morning, but rallied at noon, and closed with some improvement.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. H. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold,	132¾	1881's,	113¾
5-20s,	1864,	107¾	
Coupons,	1865,	107¾	
Coupons,	1865,	10 4-8s	
1074;	7-30s,	104¾.	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.			88½
Mariposa,			18
Mariposa Preferred,			30½
Western Union Telegraph,			70¾
Pacific Mail,			113¾
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.			87¾
Northwestern Railroad—common,			57½
Northwestern Railroad—preferred,			74¾
New York Central,			126½
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates,			25¾
Michigan Southern,			84¾
Canton,			29
Quartz,			83
Reading,			98½

—The following stocks were sold at Trade day evening, on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 166 Smithfield street, by A. M'Elwaine, Auctioneer:

Iron City National Bank		$ 86 00
M. and M.	"	55 00
Citizens	"	50 00
Pittsburgh Insurance Co.		50 00
Citizens	"	49 00

—It is understood that there has been no sale of gold since the last statement of the public debt, so that at the beginning of the new year we shall have about $600 bales at 15% dollar for middling uplands. Flour; receipts 5,317 bbls; market closed quiet; sales of 4,000 bbls, at $9 75@10 for superfine State and western; $9,75@10,50 for extra State; $9,40@ $11,00 for extra western; $12,50@13,00 for white wheat extra; $9,75@13,00 for round hoop Ohio; $11@12 for common to good St. Louis, and $12@16 for good to choice do. do. California flour; sales of 200 sacks, at $12,50@13,50. Rye flour quiet; sales of 200 bbls at $7,50@8,50. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Wheat; receipts 2,561 bush; market a shade firmer, with a fair business doing; sales of 4,000 bush, at $2,30@2,40 for No. 2 spring; $2,40 for No. 1 do; $2,45½ for white Missouri; $2,02½ for white California. Rye steady; sales of 1,000 bushels; choice at $1,80. Barley quiet; sales 1,000 bush at $1,85 for State, and $1,90 for Canada West, at regular prices. Malt steady; sales of 1,000 bush at $1,80. Corn; receipts 58,398 bus; shade firmer, with a fair business doing; sales of 40,000 bush at $1,36@1,37 for new mixed western afloat, $1,41 for old do afloat, $1,39@1,34 for new yellow Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $1,40 for new white southern. Oats; receipts 4,220 bush; opened a shade firmer, but closed heavy and irregular; sales 25,000 bush at 83@85c for western in store, closing at the inside price. Rice firm at 8½@9½c for Carolina. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady; sales 200 hhds Cuba at 11½@12c, and 200 boxes Havana at 11½c. Molasses steady; sales 500 bbls New Orleans at 65@70c. Petroleum; crude 15c, and 24½c for refined in bond. Hops are quiet at 30@60c for American. Pork is firmer but very dull; sales of 400 bbls at $21,25@21,50 for mess, closing at $21,15 regular; $17,-87@18,37 for prime; $19,75@20 for prime mess; and $23,50@24 for extra prime. Beef quiet for February, and $22,75, seller, for March. Beef is steady and quiet, with sales of 750 barrels for city trade at $8@9 for plain mess, and $10@ 11 for extra do. Beef hams are quiet with sales of 75 barrels at $28@29. Bacon is steady with sales of 175 barrels at 15½@16c for Cumberland cut; 11½@12c for short ribbed; 14c for long ribbed. Cut meats are dull with sales of 100 packages at 8@9c for shoulders; 12@13c for hams. Dressed hogs are firm at 9½@9¾c for western, and 9¾@9¾c for city. Lard; sales of 1,000 bbls at 12½@13c. Butter 1@ steady at 38@40c for state. Cheese is heavy at 11@13c. Freights to Liverpool are rather more steady, with engagements per steamer of 50,000 bushels at 6¾d forcorn, and 6¾@6¾d for wheat.

LATER.—Flour closed no better on common grades with a very moderate demand. Wheat firmer w h a very moderate inquiry, party for export. Rye quiet at $1,75@1,87 for western. Oats dull at 83¾@84 in store for western. Corn firm at $1,36@1,37 for new mixed western afloat, and $1,39@1,40¾ in store and afloat for old mixed western. Pork rather easier at $21,25@21,50 for mess; and $19,75@20 for new mess, sellers for February at $22,50. Beef steady with a fair demand. Cut meats dull. Bacon firmer with a fair demand. Lard steady at 12¾@13c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Flour is dull and unchanged. Wheat opened quiet, but subsequently advanced 1@2c, closing firm at $1,35 for No. 1; $1,19 for No. 2. Corn is steady at 88c for No. 2; 81½@83½c for No. 3 and new. Oats is steady at 54-56@56c; closing at the inside price. Rye is dull and 1@2c lower at $1,56@1,59 for No. 1. Barley is firm at $1,74@ $1,75 for No. 2. Provisions are more active. Mess Pork is $20 75@21 00 cash, and $22,00 buyers for January. Sweet pickled Hams are 12@ 12½c. Shoulders are quiet and firm at 7½@c. Loose Hams are active at 14½c. English Meats, packed, 9c; Cumberlands, 10c; short rib 12½. Lard is firm and steady at 11½@12c. Dressed hogs are firmer, closing at $7,40@8,50; dividing on 200 lbs.

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PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—Petroleum quiet; sales of 100 bbls crude at 14½c; and 500 bbls refined in bond at 23c. Flour firm but inactive. Wheat easier; prime to choice red and amber, $2,45@2,50; white $2,70@2,80. Rye dull. Corn firm; old yellow $1,42; new $1,40@1,42. Oats dull at 79c.

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JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and ARGAN OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Winter Strained, and our other brands, 15@20 cents below any in the market. All orders promptly executed. Crude Oil for Refining and standard brands of Lard Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to call before ordering elsewhere. Lard Oil from the West. ap15

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 31, 1867.

The general markets continue exceedingly dull, the demand for almost everything being restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, and there is but little appearance of any immediate improvement. It is true, stocks generally are not very large, and the receipts are only moderate, but they are fully up to the present requirements of trade, and dealers generally, complain of hard times—many of them allege that they have hard work to make the ends "meet" at present.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is still quoted at $2,50@2,55 for Red, and $2,60@2,65 for White; sale of 200 bush No. 1 Spring at $4,30. Barley is in limited supply and in good demand; we now quote at $1,45 for Spring, and $1,70@1,75 for Fall. Corn is a little dull but unchanged; may be quoted at 90c on wharf, for car, and 95c in elevator—sale of 2 cars at 95c, in elevator; nothing doing on track. Oats dull, with a drooping tendency; we continue to quote at 65@66c, on track, and 67@70c, in store. For Rye, there are not few, if any, buyers at anything over $1,40. Malt is quoted at $1,90@2.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged. Sales in a regular way at $10@10,75 for Spring Wheat; $11,75@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14,50@18,50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour, $8,50 per bbl, and Buckwheat, $5@5,50 per cwt.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll Butter is in demand at 36@42c; sale of 7,500 pounds packed—has been in Fruit House for twenty-two months —at 22c, the seller lost $500.

BACON—Is dull and lower; we now quote Shoulders at 11@11½c, and Sugar Cured Hams at 16½@17c.

LARD—New kettle rendered is quoted at 13, in tierces, and 13½@13¾c, in kegs.

LARD OIL—Is still quoted by manufacturers at 88@90c for No. 2, and $1,10@1,12 for No. 1.

EGGS—Dull under the influence of increased arrivals, and cannot fairly be quoted above 27 @28c.

APPLES—Less active and if anything, a shade lower; we now quote at $3@4 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at $1@1,10 per bushel, and $3,25@3,50 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull and unchanged; small sales at 7½@8c for Apples, and 10c to 12c for Peaches.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet and unchanged at $8@8½c for fair to prime heavy averages.

HOMINY—Dull at $7@7½.

BEANS—Dull at $3@3½.

CRANBERRIES—Dull at $11@13.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 31, 1867.

CRUDE—This being the last day of the year a large proportion of our dealers were busily engaged in settling up contracts, the time for which expired with the year 1867, and, as a consequence, but little else was thought of, and few new contracts were made. There was large disbursements by the Government after to-morrow exceeding by ten millions any former payments, and of which but a very small amount is due to foreign bonds. After the January settlements new credits will open in Europe by foreign balances being invested here where capital commands a better interest with this the shipments of specie will decrease. The California gold arrivals are now equal to one half of European specie shipments, and with the approach of spring will materially increase. Cotton, which was held back on account of the low quotations in Europe, will be shipped in larger quantities so soon as it is evident that a sufficient amount will be planted for the coming year to prevent a scarcity of the article; and lastly, the impoverished condition of the gold bulls will give the bears, who are largely short in gold, a powerful weapon, which they used so effectually during the nine months, beginning with November, 1866.

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HOLIDAY GOODS.

Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Etc.

Wholesale and Retail.

Prices Low as the Lowest.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. H. SCHOONMAKER & CO.,

No. 84 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 133¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money easy at 6@7 percent. for call loans. Sterling firm at 109@109¼ in gold for first-class bills. Gold a shade easier, opening at 133¾, declining to 133¾, advancing to 133¾, and closing at 133¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government stocks are firm and moderately active. Coupons '81, 113¾@113¾; do '62, 108¾@108¾; do '64, 105¾@105¾; do '65, 105¾@ 105¾; do of January and July, 1865, 105¾@105¾; do '67, 105¾@105¾; 10-40s, 101¾@102; 7-30s 104¾@104¾.

STOCKS.

Stocks opened heavy and lower; Rock Island declining to 89¾, and carrying all the market with it. A Committee of the Open Board waited on the President of the Rock Island road, and Mr. Tracy, to-day, assured from him that the recent lease of stock was $4,000,000 to complete the road from Des Moines to Omaha. Subsequently it was rumored

...tsburgh Gazette
AND SUBURBAN.

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas Jubilee—The Orphans.

The Sunday School of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Birmingham, held its annual jubilee on Christmas evening, the church being crowded on the occasion to its utmost capacity with the scholars, their parents and friends, and decorated most appropriately. A huge Christmas tree occupied one corner, and was the source of unbounded pleasure and gratification to the younger portion of the school.

Under the direction of the energetic and devoted pastor, Rev. H. W. Roth, a mode has been introduced in this Sabbath School of collecting money for the Orphans, which, while it may not realize more in the way of money than might be obtained otherwise, yet in establishing a great principle with the youth it cannot but be productive of much good. At the beginning of each year small boxes, prepared for the purpose, are given out to such of the scholars as may desire to take them, in which during the year they place their contributions for the orphans. These boxes are returned with their contents on the coming of Christmas, and the opening and announcement of the amounts thus collected by the scholars is made the occasion of a jubilee.

This was the object of the assemblage on Christmas evening. Upwards of forty boxes were returned, the amounts they contained footing up the sum of which one hundred and fifty dollars made up almost entirely of cents, two and five cent pieces, and fractional currency. About an equal sum was contributed by church members and others. Great interest was taken in the proceedings, the church choir adding much to the general enjoyment by excellent singing, and here we will pay but just tribute by saying that the members of this choir wield an improvement in execution which was highly creditable to them. Besides remarks by the pastor, of an earnest and practical character, Rev. W. A. Passavant, present by invitation, (and to whom the money contributed was formally presented,) made an exceedingly entertaining address, referring in most beautiful and touching language to the orphans, to whose behalf no man in this or any other community has labored more zealously and self-sacrificingly. Before dismissing, sweetments were distributed among the children, purchased out of the amount realized from the fee charged for admission to the jubilee.

The amount contributed by this school will be devoted to the Orphans' Home, in Rochester, Pa., under the direction of Rev. A. Rex Reck. At this Sabbath School, to the last report, there were cared for during the last year forty-two orphans, while at the Farm School, at Zelienople, Butler county, under the direction of Rev. Gotlieb Bassler, there was an equal number.

Joyous and Happy.

We were present for a short time at the Christmas festival held for the Mission Sunday School of Trinity (Episcopal)Church, on Thursday evening, in the Sunday School room of the Church. The festival was preceded by appropriate religious services in the Church, in which the Bishop, Rev. Mr. Scarborough, Rector of the Church and Rev. A. A. Kerfoot participated. The Bishop and Mr. Scarborough made brief and touching addresses adapted to the youthful audience. From the Church the children with their teachers adjourned to the Sunday School house, proceeding in a very orderly manner, and to the number of about two hundred, divided into classes, each class attended by its teacher, took the seats assigned them. The vision of the children was regaled by the sight of a large Christmas tree some fifteen feet high, its branches extending in every direction, and laden with various gifts and ornaments and brilliantly illuminated with tiny Chinese lanterns and wax-en tapers. Further the tree was a long table covered with all manner of good things, cakes, confections, cornucopia, pocketknives, books, dolls, &c., &c. before proceeding to distribute this wealth of joys and happiness among the expectant children, the good Rector briefly catechised the class, eliciting answers to the effect that the tree was evergreen, and as such symbolical of Christ, who is ever the same, unchangeable in his love of men and children; that the lights were also symbolical of Christ, who was the light of the world; that the gifts which so profusely embellished the tree were significant also of Divine goodness and mercy. The occasion was thus improved for edification as well as for pleasure. We have several before witnessed a children's Christmas festival so admirably arranged and conducted. Our interest was especially excited in this large assemblage of children by the reflection that they have been gathered from the outlying population, and are now for the first time in their lives receiving intellectual and spiritual culture.

The Guild of Trinity Parish, by whose persistent and systematic co-working this great work is being accomplished, deserve, we think, the thanks of the whole community. The harvest of such labors will be the reclamation of many from vice and its endless entail of evils.

Sabbath School Re-union.

The annual Christmas re-union of the Second United Presbyterian and Tenth Ward Mission Sabbath School was held at the Church, on Sixth street, Christmas morning at ten o'clock, Mr. Floyd, Esq., Superintendent of the church school, presgnt. The Church was tastefully decorated with evergreens and appropriate mottoes. Indeed the sacred edifice seemed changed, for the time being, into the fairy hall. To this happy effect the light was excluded, and the necessary light supplied by gas. Spanning the room was a large device with the inscription, "O give thanks unto the Lord." Mottoes bearing suna inscriptions as "A merry Christmas and a happy New Year," and "Glory to God in the Highest," were displayed in profusion. The platform was adorned, with great artistic taste, with wreaths and sentences of evergreen.

Rev. T. H. Hanna, *pastor loci*, offered the opening prayer. Mr. Wm. S. Owens then proceeded to address the children. He was interested to find such a full, earnest and marked attention. After singing by the children, Rev. J. S. Sands followed in a short address, which seemed to be appreciated by the little folks amazingly. Major Wm. Penn Nevin being called upon addressed the children for a few minutes in a very happy and pleasing style. Happy faces and laughing eyes told how much the speaker was beloved his kind words appreciated by the little ones.

Mr. George Sands then proceeded, in a few well chosen words, to present to the respected Superintendent of the Mission School, Thomas H. Rabe, Esq., two beautiful photographic albums, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Thos. H. Rabe, Superintendent, by the Teachers of the Tenth Ward Mission Sabbath School." Mr. Sands alluded to the great success attained by the School, and attributed it, under God, to the unwearied perseverance and untiring energy of the Superintendent. He also referred to the close attachment and love existing between Superintendent and teachers. Mr. Rabe responded in a few touching and earnest words.

The children were then marched up to the platform, and received from the hands of their respective Sunday School teachers, Wm. Floyd and T. J. Rabe, Esqs., the usual Christmas gift of books and candies. This happy meeting was brought to a close by Rev. Dr. Brown pronouncing the benediction.

Best Sunday School.

The Sabbath School connected with the Fourth Baptist Church of this city celebrated its usual anniversary on the evening of Christmas, in the Church. The church was tastefully adorned with evergreens, three large Christmas trees heavily indened occupying the pulpit. A large number of the members of the congregation, friends of the scholars and invited guests, were present. The exercises, which consisted of brief speeches by the ministers present, the Superintendent and teachers, choice pieces of music, and recitations by the children were highly amusing and interesting. After the exercises, each one of the fruits from the tree, which consisted of pastile boxes containing a superb variety of confectionery, presents for the teachers, W. C. Bar, and a set of the scholars' hymn books, were presented to the poor, Redhill, congregation. Afterwards nearly the gifts all were the distribution of and hearts and happyed with glad emotions.

Addenda.

In the publication made yesterday of the great cure before discovered in the person of Sarah Vegus, we should have mentioned that the positor set it up from the written scripts of the lady herself, and is worthy of the attention of all those may be suffering from any of the ering chronic or sub acute diseases which have for centuries baffled the medical world. Dr. Keyser, with an energy and industry bordering on heroic, has investigated these diseases their fullest extent, and professes to a cure in many that are seemingly beyond the reach of ordinary remedies. We say again, what we have often repeated in these columns, that Dr. K's long residence amongst us, and his uniform character for probity and honor, in and outside of his profession, entitles him to the confidence of all whose ailments may require his services.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Agents for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, [illegible] Cod Liver Oil. Butler county, secure [illegible] French Extract of Sarsaparilla. [illegible]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Machine Shop, Foundry and Marble Works Destroyed.

A disastrous fire occurred Wednesday morning, about four o'clock, in the Machine shop of Mr. W. W. Wallace, at the corner of Plum and Cherry alleys, from which it was communicated to the foundry and marble shop which adjoined it, all of which were destroyed. The machine shop was a brick building, used for the manufacture and repairing of engines and machinery. The foundry was a one story frame building filled in with brick, and the marble shop was a two story frame building, the upper story of which was inclosed. There was not much work in the machine shop, but the machinery belonging to it, which was very valuable, was all destroyed. The principal loss in the foundry was the patterns, which were valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. The marble shop contained a large amount of finished work, consisting of marble mantles, bureau and centre tables tops, all of which were destroyed. The total value of the property destroyed will not fall far short of $50,000, on which there was a very light insurance. The engines were prompt in responding to the alarm, which was sounded at five minutes past four o'clock, from box 31, Neptune Engine house, and the firemen labored hard to check the devouring element and save the building to no effect. When first discovered the fire was in the corner of the building next to the railroad, where there had been no fire for any kind, which leaves no doubt but that it was the work of an incendiary. Michael Schall and "Reddy" Hughes were arrested yesterday evening, on a charge of larceny, and when searched in case of drilling instruments, which had been taken from a chest in Mr. Wallace's machine shop, was found in their possession. Schall was committed and Hughes gave bail for a hearing.

Life, Health and Disease.

Animal *Life* manifests itself only by the phenomena it displays during its limited existence in the body.

Health is that sound state of the living body which exhibits the highest degree of animal life.

Disease is the antagonist of health, and spends its action in efforts to reduce the degree of life below this maximum.

To maintain the powers of life in this degree of health, and to restrain the influence of disease in this reduction of the living body, is the grand aim of medical science.

To accomplish these objects in the best and most scientific manner has been the entire business of our life, being governed in our investigations, as far as possible, by the *fixed* laws of science, believing that the readiest and best mode to seek the quickest and best chance of relief without regard to any preconceived, fastidious notions, about this or that mode of practice.

We believe, that if, for the better understanding of the laws of health, and the actions of disease, we choose to penetrate further into the mysteries of these conditions by an examination of the "urinary secretion" than is usual for medical men, no squeamishness on the part of the truly afflicted will deter them from making application to us for relief.

And more especially will they apply to us when it is known that our system dwells almost entirely upon facts and figures for its *data*, and that the wonderful powers of the microscope are brought into requisition; that the immutable laws of chemistry comes to our aid; that the fundamental principles of crystallography steps in to our assistance, and that the unchangeable mathematical and geometrical facts in relation to these sciences furnish us with the figures as it were which enable us to demonstrate the truths involved in each particular case.

In the thousands of cases that we have thus investigated during a life long practice in Pittsburgh where we still reside many of them were physicians and men of scientific attainments who could see at once the practicability of our system, whilst a large majority were patients of such long suffering as to have become good judges of their own ailments, and could tell at once whether their symptoms were correctly described by us or not.

From the former we have received many commendations; from the latter many heartfelt thanks. And we still hope by the most critical investigation of every case, and the most scientific treatment of every disease, to continue to merit the patronage and gratitude of the afflicted, by relieving them in suffering ills, and restoring them to health, the greatest boon of life.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.

Important Principle Decided.

The breaking down of the platform of the Pennsylvania Railrord Company, at Johnstown, on the occasion of the visit of President Johnson, in Septembdr, 1866, by which several persons were killed, and a large number crippled for life, is fresh in the memory of our readers. A large number of suits have been instituted against the company for damages, and one of these—Gillis vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—was recently disposed of before Judge Taylor at Ebensburgh. This was a test case, and the issue turned upon a single question, namely—whether the railroad company was bound to construct their platform that it would support any weight which might be put upon it, or whether they were only required to make it sufficiently strong and safe to transact their ordinary business. The evidence was very voluminous, and the arguments of counsel most elaborate. His Honor, Judge Taylor, in an equally elaborate opinion, decided the legal point against the plaintiff, and instructed the jury to find for the defendant without leaving the box. The court but the plaintiff will appeal to the Supreme from the decision of the court below. Until a decision is reached before the higher court, it is unnecessary to hunt no other case growing out of the fall of the platform will be tried for the defendant county.

Triumph over Disease.

Few physicians have met with such success in the treatment of diseases as our valued fellow citizen, Dr. George H. Keyser. He has been identified with the regular medical profession of Pennsylvania for many years, and has sustained high reputation not only here at home where he is universally known, but throughout our own and adjoining States. We have frequently given place in our columns to the honest heartfelt testimonials of persons who have been under his treatment, cured of diseases deemed incurable, and to-day add a testimonial, although not written in accordance with the usual style of compositions, tells volumes in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment. The lady has been suffering for a long time with a terrible disease of the blood, and despairing of all cure, visited the Doctor's office, and since under his treatment was on the way to the robust and perfect health which she now enjoys. The certificate will be read by all our readers, as in a simple, grateful way it pays high tribute to one of our most eminent physicians.

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L. OLDSHUE, M. D.

Harrow Escape.

Rev Mr. Wilson and family narrowly escaped being run over by the Express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Monday evening. They were sitting in a buggy beside the track, waiting for a coal train to pass. The noise made by the passing coal train had prevented his hearing the whistle of the Philadelphia express train which was approaching in a opposite direction, and as soon as the car coal car had passed, Mr. Wilson drove upon the track and at the same instant the locomotive struck the horse, dashing him loose from the wagon and killing him instantly. Strangely enough the buggy was not overturned, and the occupants were left sitting in it unharmed. The escape was almost miraculous, and should serve as a warning not only to those whose lives were thus miraculously saved, but to all others who are necessitated to cross railroads with vehicles.

Challenge from Walter Brown.—Walter Brown, offers to row Jimmy Hamill a five mile race, straight, at Portland, Me., in June next, for $500 or $1,000 a side, and give $350 for expenses, three responsible judges to be mutually selected to accompany the men over the course, two of them to decide, and one to conclude the challenge thus: "We have each won a race, and all I desire is one more chance, which I hope Mr. Hamill will allow me."

Down among the dead men are, at this moment, thousands who might have been alive and well had they used that great life preserver, Plantation Bitters. Let the living apply it to keep that they are the best known remedy for all dyspeptic complaints, stomach derangements, and general debility. Asa delicious cordial, combined with great tonic virtues, their equal cannot be found.

Delicate Females, Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers and persons of sedentary habits—particularly those who are weak and suffer with mental depression, are greatly benefitted by these Bitters.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. M:WF:F

Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies, as it will prevent roughness of the skin, if used during cold weather. It is conveniently applied, avoiding all the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by druggists generally. W.

PARIS, December 24.—The Emperor has received from the French Ex[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

The Fenians Still Active.

Attempts to Destroy Gas Works.

Royal Polytechnic Banquet.

Exchange of Compliments with President Johnson.

Remarkable Telegraphic Feat.

French Anxiety About Italy.

Italian Ministry Reconstruction.

Mount Vesuvius in Grand Eruption.

Jews Emancipated in Austria.

Expected Fenian Uprising.

The War in Abyssinia

The "Times" Grumbles at Delay.

New Minister to the United States.

Suicide of an American Journalist.

The Italian Question.

More French Troops for Italy.

Intelligence from China—The Rebels Successful.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FENIANS—ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY GAS WORKS.

LONDON, December 24.—The Fenians are still active. An effort was made last evening to destroy the Gas Works at Glasgow. Attempts had been made the night before to destroy the Gas Works at Warrington, near Liverpool. In both cases they were unsuccessful. The authorities in those cities are doubly watchful, and no further trouble is apprehended. Dispatches from various parts of the kingdom report everything quiet.

BANQUET IN LONDON—TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON—COMPLIMENTS PASS.

At a banquet given at the Royal Polytechnic Institute, on Saturday night last, in reply to the following sentiment from the Duke of Wellington, a felicitous telegram from the President of the United States was read amidst great enthusiasm. Not a little of interest attaching to these dispatches grow out of the rapid transmission of the message of the Duke Wellington to the President of the United States.

"*London, December* 21.—The Duke of Wellington, the directors and scientific guests now at the Royal Polytechnic, at London, England, send their most respectful greeting to the President of the United States, their apology being due to the discoveries of science the interse course between two great nations is indebted."

The above message was nine minutes and thirty seconds in transit from London to Washington.

REPLY.

"*Washington, December* 21, 1867.—Duke of Wellington, London:—I reciprocate the friendly salutations of the banqueting party at the Royal Polytechnic, and cordially agree with them in the sentiment that free and quick communication between Governments and nations is an important agent in preserving peace and good understanding throughout the world, and advancing all the interests of civilization.

[Signed] "ANDREW JOHNSON."

The reply occupied twenty-nine minutes in actual transmission.

HOLIDAY OBSERVANCE.

LONDON, December 24.—Thursday as well as Wednesday will be observed as a holiday, and on both days business will be entirely suspended and the Exchange and markets here and in Liverpool will be closed.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, December 24.—Accounts received at Massowah of the condition and progress of the British expedition in Abbyssinia are all favorable. The army was steadily advancing into the interior. At the date of the latest dispatch it had been received in a friendly manner by natives every where.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FENIAN PLANS—UNUSUAL PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The precautions of the Government against Fenians continue. Very extensive and unusual preparations have been made to-day, which indicate that the authorities are in possession of information that a general attempt is to be made by Fenians to receive prisoners confined in various parts of the United Kingdom for complicity in the late outrages in England and Ireland. In addition to the regular police force, special constables are everywhere on duty, and other precautionary measures have been adopted by the Government, which it is hoped will result in the preservation of order.

ABYSSINIAN WAR.

The *Times* has an editorial on the Abyssinian war, which, it fears, will be protracted until next year. It blames Sir Wm. Napier, Commander of the British forces, for the delays which the expedition has encountered, and says nothing of consequence can be done during the present season.

NOTE FROM RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has addressed a note to the Government of France, protesting earnestly against the shifting policy of the latter on Eastern question.

THE EXPECTED FENIAN "RISE."

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The expected rising of Fenians yesterday did not occur, and the day was one of tranquility and good feeling. The extraordinary measures of caution taken by the Government to guard against lawlessness were apparently unnecessary.

NEW EMBASSADOR TO UNITED STATES.

LONDON, December 26.—Mr. Edward Thornton, newly appointed Minister of Great Britain to Washington, will sail in a few days for America to enter upon the duties of his mission.

ITALY.

THE MINISTRY QUESTION.

FLORENCE, December 24.—The existing Cabinet is not to be dissolved. Some changes in composition will be made, but General Menebrea will remain at the head of the Government and under his direction the reorganization of the ministry will proceed.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

To-day dispatches from Naples announce that the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius is increasing in power and splendor.

FRANCE.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The debate on the bill for the reorganization of the army continues. In the Corps Legislatif yesterday Marshal Neil made a speech, in which he defended the bill on the ground that such measures would have a tendency to prevent war, and was in effect a guaranty of peace.

M. Jules Favre spoke for a second time against the Bill, denouncing it in strong terms as a dangerous instrument.

M. Oliver said the introduction of the bill at this time proved that the Government anticipated an early war. He thought France would be much stronger and better prepared for hostile contingencies should a constitutional system of Government be granted to the nation. This he most earnestly wished the country would eventually have.

ANXIETY CONCERNING ITALY.

PARIS, December 24.—*Evening.*—The unsettled condition of affairs in Florence causes much anxiety here. The changes impending in the Italian Government it is feared will place Italy in a menacing attitude toward France. The feeling on the Bourse is un[illegible] and rentes have been flat and [illegible]

PARIS, December 25.—[illegible]

SUICIDE OF A JOURNALIST.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—E. Gould Buffom, an old American journalist, committed suicide here day before yesterday by taking opium.

CHINA.

SUCCESS OF THE REBELS.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Advices from China by the overland mail and telegraph report the rebels meeting with success in their operations against the Imperial Government.

Forage was scarce at various Chinese ports and exchange on England had declined.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Dispatches from China state that owing to the urgent remonstrances and formidable demonstrations made by the foreign powers, it has been promised that ship wrecked sailors will be treated with humanity hereafter, and the Chinese Government has guaranteed that the promise shall be kept.

AUSTRIA.

EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.

VIENNA, Dec. 25.—The bill for the emancipation of the Jews has passed the Reichsrath.

FOREIGN NEWS BY STEAMER.

Press Comments on the Roman Question—Napoleon's Resolution to Pronounce for the Pope—Debate in the French Legislature on the Mexican Policy—English Bank Officers Arrested for Bigamy—Empress Carlotta, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The steamer City of Antwerp, with European dates to the 12th inst., arrived last high.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says: The resolution of the Emperor to pronounce for the Pope must have been taken very suddenly. In the speeches delivered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis de Moustier, both in the Senate and Corps Legislatif, there was nothing to indicate any likelihood of its being adopted, the conciliation of Rome and Italy being the theme he dwelt on most. There is, however, a fierce enemy of France, and the three great powers, whose good will there the Government seeks, and of whose forbearance he has need—England, Prussia and Russia—will to some extent at least be estranged.

The London *Globe*, speaking of the Napoleon policy towards Italy, says: "The new resolution taken by the Emperor will be productive of evil. It will increase the unpopularity of the Emperor Espagnole, as the French people call her, as her Majesty is known to take a very active part in political affairs, and, like most women of her station, is a very ardent papist. She will be held to responsible for what has been done in the "Corps Legislatif". As the new diplomacy of the Emperor has been characterized as "Spanish," and is in truth more Spanish than French, it is not surprising that the people should ascribe it to the "Espagnole" who sits on the throne."

The French Legislative debate on the general policy of Napoleon was exceedingly animated, the opposition being quite bold. Gamier Pages inquired if France was left alone in Europe, with every nationality and people against her, and the United States had also been alienated from her.

The arrest of the English Baronet, was arrested on a charge of bigamy, preferred against him by the father of a lady named Metier, whom it is alleged he married in Calvary Church, New York, prior to a marriage contracted by him in Europe.

The London *Times* remarks that the commercial letters from leading houses in Paris express strong fears for the safety of the funds in the event of the Italian Government, and great regret and indignation at the recent violent ebullition on the part of M. Rouher.

There was a report that the King of Italy intends resigning, and that Prince Humbert will appeal to the country to support him in a national war with France.

The French army of Lyons was in readiness to move.

Garibaldi in Florence says Mazzini is very ill at Lugano, and but slight hopes entertained of his recovery.

The Turin *Gazette* brings the first echo proceeding from the lips of the words of M. Rouher in the Legislative body. According to that journal the Italian Government ought immediately to break all diplomatic relation with France, push forward its armies and with treason to monarchial principle.

From the financial statement laid before the Italian Parliament, it appears the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure for 1868 is estimated at 962,882,415, and the revenue at 790,912,728.

On December 8th the Pope had a slight fainting fit, while at mass in Sistine Chapel.

Frequent Councils of the Bourbon partisians are held at Farnese Palace, Rome, under the presidency of the Marquis Dulia.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies the order of the day was discussion on the alleged violation of the Prussian frontier by the Russian authorities. The Government Commissioner declared this matter was not within the competence of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, but of that of the Reichsrath of Northern Germany.

The ex-Empress Carlotta of Mexico went from the Chateau of Tuileries to the Palace of Laeken, and was welcomed with the Royal family, and subsequently took a long drive on the Boulevards with the Queen of Belgium.

CANADA.

Adjournment of Parliament—Bills Approved by the Governor General.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OTTAWA, December 23.—The Parliament adjourned on Saturday until after the 12th of March. Among the bills assented to by the Governor General are the following: To prevent unlawful training and the use of fire arms and military evolutions; to authorize justices of the peace to seize and detain arms collected or kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace; to authorize the arrest of persons suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiracy against her Majesty's person and Government.

The discount in American invoices for the week is 25 per cent.

MONTREAL, December 23.—A fire occurred yesterday morning in Wordheimer's Hall, occupied as a billiard saloon by Dion. The building was destroyed. Dion lost sixteen billiard tables, Messrs. Gouldie, Hill, music store, and Messrs. Lee & Co., tobacconist, and others loose heavily.

LONDON, December 23.—The offices of the Grand Trunk Railway were entered by burglars yesterday morning, and a large sum of money abstracted.

QUEBEC, Dec. 23.—A heavy snow storm set in on Saturday night and continued until to-day. The railroads are badly obstructed.

MACON, December 23.—A detachment of troops left to-night for Milledgeville, supposed to have some connection with the Treasurer's refusal to pay money to the order of General Pope and the Convention.

HAVANA.

Reported Sale of Cuba Unfounded.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, December 24.—The report published in the American newspapers that the home Government had proposed to sell the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States is not supported by advices from Spain, and is undoubtedly a pure invention. It is pronounced false by the highest authorities of the island. The Cubans are much amused by the story.

HAVANA, December 24.—Sugar 7½@8 reals per arrobe for No. 12 D. S. Exchange on London 13¾ per cent. premium; New York do 2½@2¾ per cent. discount; Short Sight 2¾@2¾ per cent. discount. Lard $11.50 per cwt. weight.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 24, 1867.

ALARM IN NORTH CAROLINA.

In the counties of Craven, Jones, and Lenoir, North Carolina, great alarm is experienced on account of as suits committed by armed bands of unoffending whites, and prompt measures are necessary to restore quiet and confidence.

FORREST DIVORCE—ALIMONY.

In the Superior Court, to-day, Judge Jones granted Mrs. Forrest, the divorced wife of the tragedian, the alimony of $100,000, which she claims to have been unpaid.

ST. DOMINGO.

Defeat of the Cabral Government—Bay of Samana.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. DOMINGO, December 20.—The Cabral Government has been defeated, the organization of his troops being defective. A pronunciamento of the people against him has been issued and Baez proclaimed President.

It is announced that a commission is going to Washington to conclude arrangements for the transfer of the Bay of Samana to the United States.

CANADA.

Ship Yards Reopened—Reported Loss of a Steamship.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

QUEBEC, Dec. 24.—Two ship yards have been reopened in this city, the proprietors having provided against interference by the Ship Carpenters' Union.

There is some excitement in Montreal in consequence of contradictory reports of the loss of the steamship Hibernia.

Order Revoked.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, December 24.—The order mustering out Gen. O. Brown, as the head of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia, has been revoked.

WEST INDIES.

Further Details of the Revolution in Hayti—The Purchase of St. Thomas—Earthquake Shocks.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 24.—The *Herald's* Havana special says: Advices from Hayti of December 20th state that the action had taken place between the Dominicans and the Baezist revolutionists, in which General Paiances, of the National army, was killed. The Baezists abandoned Fort Platte in consequence of the victory, and advanced their sphere of operations into the interior. General Paiances' remains were brought to St. Domingo City, and were interred with great pomp.

In the Legislative Chambers of St. Domingo the ten millions francs loan, recently negotiated in Paris, was disapproved.

I have it from a high source, that Consul Savage received a telegram from the American Consul at Santiago de Cuba, on the strength of which he has telegraphed to Secretary Seward, advising him to defer further proceedings in relation to the St. Thomas purchase.

A later telegram from Santiago de Cuba, states that well informed persons doubt the news of the defeat of Gen. Cabrera at Bonaingo, as well as that of the announcement that a pronunciamento had been made in favor of the Ex-President. The Ex-Captain General of Cuba had given a magnificent reception to Foreign Consuls at Havana. Other receptions are to follow.

Advices from the capital of Venezuela, to the 6th instant, are received. The press were vehemently demanding an explanation from the Government concerning the cost of the three millions of alleged political offences, at a time when tranquility reigned throughout the republic.

According to official accounts sundry shocks of an earthquake were felt at Caracas on November 15th. The oscillations were to the eastward, and at Laguyara the sea rose six feet above high water mark. Provisions had been sent from Laguyara to St. Thomas for the relief of the sufferers. Ten thousand dollars, the result of subscriptions, had also been sent for the same purpose.

HAVANA.

Entertainment by the New Captain General—Offer to Lease St. Domingo (Not Samana) to the United States—Ben Wilson Killed in St. Domingo.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, December 22.—By invitation, all the foreign Consuls visited the new Captain General Lersundi, and were entertained with unprecedented hospitality.

Senor Pujul, Envoy from St. Domingo to the United States, remains at Santiago. He was expected here on Saturday. It is reported in the banker of an offer to lease the city of St. Domingo, not Samana, to the United States for ninety-nine years for the annual payment by the United States of $300,000.

The Spanish Chambers refuse to approve the loan negotiated by the Government at Paris.

Mr. Savage, Consul General of the United States at Havana, has received a confidential telegram from the American Consul at Santiago De Cuba, in consequence of which he had sent a dispatch to Secretary Seward, advising him to defer the purchase of St. Thomas.

In an engagement with the Baezists in St. Domingo General Paiances was killed and buried with grand funeral ceremonies at the Capital. The Baezists have relinquished Porto Plata, but are marching onward.

HAVANA, December 23.—The city was illuminated to-night in honor of Lersundi.

Advices from Venezuela state that General Guzman Blanco has been appointed Ambassador to England and France. Many political arrests had been made by the government. The merchants of Venezuelain seaports subscribed a large amount for the sufferers at St. Thomas. Intelligence from Puerto Cabello represents earthquakes still felt on portions of the Island.

GEORGIA.

The State Reconstruction Convention Has Five Negro Members—can be Raised—A Stormy Session.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, December 23.—The Convention met this morning and immediately took a recess till three o'clock this afternoon, in order to give the Finance Committee time to report upon the proposition to appropriate a loan to pay the expenses of the Convention.

The afternoon session was exceedingly stormy. The Finance Committee failed to secure a loan and reported an ordinance to be passed to raise an effort, which was defeated, on the ground that nothing should be done.

The report of the Commissioner, sent to Milledgeville, to draw $40,000 from the State Treasury, was received. It says he showed the State Treasurer the ordinance of the Convention, with General Pope's authority and direction endorsed, and that the Treasurer said he must obey, paying out any money on such authority, being sworn to obey the Constitution and laws of Georgia, and was bonded only to pay warrants signed by the Governor.

During the debate that ensued one delegate said the Treasurer had snubbed the Convention. Another said he would to God the Convention could snub Gen. Pope. The negro delegate said the ordinance-framers should be sent with a file of soldiers to bring that impudent Treasurer to the bar of the Convention. Another negro said, "What did they bring us here for?" Great and extreme indignation is expressed by the delegates, a majority of whom have not money enough to take them home. The hotels, boarding houses, the Convention printer, and others are clamorous for pay. Ten thousand dollars, the result of subscriptions, had also been sent for the same purpose.

LOUISIANA.

State Reconstruction Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, December 23.—The Convention this morning a resolution was offered by Mr. Bonsegnur, colored, directing the first Legislature convened after the adoption of the Constitution to submit to the entire enfranchisement of the State, and to issue bonds therefor at six per cent. net, to run over forty years, and that a tax of two mills annually be levied for the redemption of the same. Consideration of the resolution was postponed.

In the afternoon Mr. Cooley read a certificate of the State Treasurer, to the effect that no funds had been deposited to the credit of the Convention, and he therefore moved a suspension of the rules for the adoption of his resolution repealing the bond ordinance. The motion to suspend was lost.

The remainder of the session until adjournment was passed in the discussion of the bond question, in the course of which a colored member said when he reflected upon the bond scheme he felt assured that the issue of $300,000 in bonds at eight per cent, for which the State would receive but $193,000, was an infamous swindle.

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

The second clause of Mr. Cooley's resolution provides for the payment of members in warrants out of any funds in the hands of the State Treasurer.

Locomotive Explosion at Reading—Fireman and Engineer Killed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

READING, Dec. 23.—A locomotive exploded its boiler in the lower depot here this morning, killing Albert Kline, engineer, and John Schunakle, fireman. The conductor and two brakesmen were thrown some distance but escaped material injury.

Fire in Salem, Mass.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, December 28.—A small block of stores on Essex street, Salem, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is estimated at thirty thousand dollars. Among the sufferers were C. S. Dayer, G. W. Rodgers, F. W. Tuttell and G. A. Stebwell. Properly partly insured.

MARRIED:

MONTGOMERY—ROBB—On Tuesday evening, December 24th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Robert Gracey, assisted by Rev. R. A. Brown, Capt. S. L. MONTGOMERY, of New Castle, and Miss MIMA ROBB, daughter of James Robb, Esq.

MUSGRAVE—BRADLEY.—On Monday, December 23d, 1867, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John Scarbrough, Rector of Trinity Church, SAMUEL MUSGRAVE and ELLA C. BRADLEY, daughter of Samuel Bradley, Esq., of Allegheny City.

KIRKLAND—WELSH.—On Thursday evening, December 26th, 1867, at the Third Methodist church, by the Rev. J. Robison, Mr. HARRY C. KIRKLAND and Miss ANNIE WELSH, daughter of Thos. Welch, Esq., both of Pittsburgh. No cards.

MILLER—KRAMER.—On Monday evening, December 23d, 1867, at Swissvale, by the Rev. J. M. Horner, JOSEPH W. MILLER, M. D., and ELLA A., daughter of J. P. Kramer, Esq.

TRIMBLE—GARDNER.—On Wednesday, the 25th inst., at the residence of W. P. Barclay, Esq., of Sewickley, by the Rev. J. L. R. McAboy, D. D., Mr. JAMES TRIMBLE, of Pine township, and Miss ALICE GARDNER, of McClure township.

RICHARDSON—RICHARDSON.—On Tuesday, December 24th, by the Rev. Moses Hollingshead, of Allegheny City, Mr. CHARLES A. WEAVER and Miss MARY ETTA RICHARDSON, both of Allegheny county, Pa.

SHARDERLY—JONES.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17th, by the Rev. S. Washington, ROBERT HARDERS, of Allegheny, and Miss MOLLIE E. JONES, of Woodville.

SCAIFE—PRISCILLA.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 24th, by the Rev Bishop H. Hopkins, D.D., CHARLES C. SCAIFE and PRISCILLA M. YERNER, daughter of Jas. s Verner, Esq.

DIED:

McCARGO.—On Wednesday, Dec. 25th, 1867, JOHN McCARGO, aged 61 years.

BURGESS.—On Thursday morning, December 26th, at 2 o'clock, WILLIAM J., son of Sam'l. G. and Jane Burgess, aged 3 years and 11 days.

CALDWELL.—On Wednesday evening, 25th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARTHA CALDWELL, wife of Capt. David Caldwell.

HUMES.—At Tarentum, Pa., on Dec. 25th, Mrs. MARY HUMES, widow of James Humes, deceased, in her sixty-third year.

PORTER.—In Chicago, December 22d, 1867, Mrs. SALLIE BENNETT, wife of Rev. N. D. Porter, daughter of the late Capt. Elisha Bennett, of Brownsville, Pa.

HEAZELTON.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 24th, at 1 o'clock, Mrs. SUSANNAH, wife of Thomas Heazelton, in the